

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR ACCUSED OF DRUG SMUGGLING

## NHK Report

OW280509 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0310 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] A Central American ambassador to Taiwan is strongly suspected of having acted as a carrier via Taiwan in a stimulants smuggling case which is known to be the largest in history. The Metropolitan Police Department [MPD] is continuing investigations into how the incumbent ambassador came into contact with the ring of criminals.

According to the MPD investigations conducted so far, the Central American envoy to Taiwan is suspected of having brought into Japan through Narita Airport 50 kgs of stimulant drugs, estimated to be worth approximately 10 billion yen in street value, last February at the request of a drug smuggling ring, abusing his diplomatic immunity, to customs inspections. In addition, he is suspected of having brought into Japan large quantities of stimulants from Taiwan on four to five occasions since last year.

Suspicions about the ambassador came to light when the MPD launched investigations in cooperation with the Taiwan authorities on the basis of testimonies by several suspects of a smuggling ring who were arrested in May by the MPD. The ambassador, who has been resident in Taiwan the last 2 years, has visited Japan more than 10 times since late last year.

The MPD says that, although the envoy in question is very strongly suspected of having brought stimulants into Japan, it may be difficult to question him on the circumstances in person at present because it would involve diplomatic problems.

Meanwhile, the National Police Agency [NPA] is greatly shocked by the occurrence of this extremely serious drug smuggling case involving a diplomat, who is beyond the reaches of investigative authorities. According to the NPA, although under the Vienna Treaty diplomats, ambassadors and other diplomats are entitled to diplomatic immunity privileges in the country where they reside, the privileges are in principle not recognized when they travel to other countries. Likewise, in the case of the ambassador in question who is suspected of having played the role of carrier in the smuggling case, it is possible for the Japanese authorities to arrest him in Japan if and when it is ascertained that he did bring stimulant drugs into Japan.

However, it is international usage that diplomats and their luggage are allowed to pass freely through any customs offices in the world. The incident in question, therefore, can be called a very clever smuggling case in which such diplomatic practice was abused.

## Police Details

OW300637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0628 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO -- Dominican Ambassador to Taiwan Tancredo Duluc, suspected of having smuggled 32 billion yen (133.3 million dollars) worth of stimulant drugs to Japan, used two diplomatic passports for the drug trafficking, police sources said Monday. He sources said Duluc was suspected to have allowed a runner for an international drug ring to use a doctored Dominican diplomatic passport for bringing stimulant drugs into Japan.

Duluc, Dominican's [as received] envoy to Taiwan since December 1982, is also believed to have smuggled 163 kilograms of stimulant drugs to Japan on four trips over a five-month period.



Immigration records show that Duluc travelled to Japan on four occasions between late November last year and last March, the sources said. His point of entry centered on Tokyo's Haneda Airport, and police charged Duluc carried "several tens" of kilograms of smuggled stimulant drugs in his personal effects. Duluc was exempt of customs inspections because of diplomatic immunity.

Police sources earlier estimated Duluc was responsible for smuggling 140 kilograms of stimulant drugs, but later revised the figure upward to 163 kilograms. The amount is worth roughly 32 billion yen (133.3 million dollars) if sold on streets in Japan.

Police sources said Duluc's involvement in drug running was also substantiated through interrogation of 12 members of an international drug ring arrested in Japan.

Apart from his own smuggling, Duluc was suspected of having given one of his two diplomatic passports to a drug runner, with the passport photo changed. Police sources said authorities in Taiwan have established that both passports were used on the same day for leaving the country. Taiwanese authorities also found out that Duluc travelled out of Taiwan on 48 occasions since May last year.

Duluc was believed to have been paid about 1 million yen (4,160 dollars) per kilogram of stimulant drugs smuggled into Japan. Duluc, however, has denied his involvement in the drug running operation and claimed he had lost "a long time ago" the diplomatic passport believed used by the drug ring runner in smuggling stimulant drugs to Japan.

#### Probe Ordered

OW300143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0135 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, July 29 KYODO -- Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco has ordered an investigation into Japanese police allegations that the country's envoy to Taiwan helped smuggle stimulant drugs worth 28 billion yen (110 million dollars) into Japan, sources from the Dominican capital of San Domingo said. The sources said the Dominican Foreign Ministry is expected to summon Ambassador Tancredo Duluc home for an investigation.

Duluc, the Dominican ambassador to Taiwan since 1982, however, said that he was not involved in smuggling 140 kilograms of stimulant drugs from Taiwan to Japan. The Dominican Republic's Foreign, Finance and Justice Ministries will launch an investigation into the case on order from President Jorge Blanco, the sources said.

In a statement released to the media in the Dominican Republic, Duluc denied involvement in the smuggling operation, claiming he had lost his diplomatic passport and someone else could have used the document -- and its diplomatic immunity -- for the drug trafficking operation. Japanese police authorities said Duluc had travelled to Japan on more than 10 occasions, smuggling the stimulant drugs on behalf of an international drug trafficking ring.

"I lost the diplomatic passport in question a long time ago, and I believe I was mistaken for someone else in this case," Duluc said in his public statement.

Diplomatic sources from San Domingo said Duluc was due to be transferred in early August. The Dominican Government reportedly made an announcement on Duluc's transfer last June but gave no reasons for the move.

NORTH KOREAN SEIZURE OF FISHING BOAT CONFIRMED

OW291111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Kanazawa, July 29 KYODO -- The Maritime Safety Agency Sunday confirmed reports that a North Korean warship has captured the Japanese fishing boat No. 36 Yachiyo Maru after opening fire on it and seriously injuring its skipper.

The confirmation came through radio contact with the No. 77 Shinyu Maru, another Japanese boat which was released earlier in the day after being seized by North Korea July 16 for invading its economic zone, officials said.

They quoted reports from the freed ship as saying its six-man crew saw the 50-ton Yachiyo Maru brought to Chongjin port. But they did not mention the condition of captain Mitsugu Yukidomari, 50. The reports also said the crew saw three other Japanese shipping boats anchored at the port. Japanese ships have been captured by North Korea for the fifth time so far this month.

DPRK COURT FINES FISHERMEN FOR TRESPASSING

OW271231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Toyama, July 27 KYODO -- The crew of No. 88 Shinyu Maru, a squid fishing boat of Shin-Minato city near Toyama on the Sea of Japan coast, was fined about 7.8 million yen (about 32,000 dollars) by a North Korean court for alleged trespassing of North Korean territorial waters, it was learned Friday.

Hanadana [the ship's captain] said that the crew would be released as soon as the fine is paid, and that they were fine and well. The fishery cooperative officials said that they would take procedures for the release of the crew Saturday.

In the meantime, the Japan (North) Korea Friendship Dietmen's League Friday sent a telegram message to its counterpart in Pyongyang seeking early release of three squid fishing boats of Fukuoka city, Kyushu, which were seized by North Korea last Wednesday. The three boats are the 79.98-ton No. 17 Kairyo Maru, the 93.2-ton No. 38 Kirishima Maru and the 81.57-ton No. 38 Seiho Maru.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

OW300525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 KYODO -- Yasue Katori, the new Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union, says one of his main aims is to help reverse the Kremlin's gradual diplomatic isolation. "It has become increasingly difficult to know what is happening inside the Soviet Union," he said in an interview Monday. He will leave Thursday for his new post. The Soviet Union is somewhat isolating itself diplomatically," Katori commented. He was appointed envoy to Moscow last month to succeed Masuo Takashima after having served as ambassador to China for the last three years. Sino-Japanese relations blossomed during his tenure in Beijing as testified by an exchange of visits by leaders of both countries and his frequent contact with senior Chinese officials.

The 62-year-old Japanese diplomat doubts if he could enjoy a similar access to the Soviet leadership at the Kremlin in view of chilly Tokyo-Moscow ties which he observed is a reflection of the prevailing tensions between the East and West and between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"As the tensions grow, so do needs for a dialogue," Katori said, adding rather reflectively perseverance is called for in pursuing a meaningful and productive dialogue with countries such as the Soviet Union. His two other major aims are to have an accurate understanding in the Soviet Union of Japan and to promote cultural exchanges between the two countries, the ambassador explained.

Katori went to Hokkaido last week to take a look at the four northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union since the closing days of World War II. The territorial issue is the key obstacle to the signing of a peace treaty and an improvement in relations between the two countries.

"The Soviets apparently do not fully understand Japan and I plan to explain (Japan) to them as clearly as possible," Katori promised. He asserted the Russian misunderstanding of Japan is manifested by Soviet criticism of a revival in Japan of militarism. The new ambassador also complained the Soviet Union is trying to downplay Japan's request for the return of the northern islands by insisting only a tiny portion of the Japanese people are demanding the islands' return.

The two countries are scheduled to hold a working-level meeting on the Iran-Iraq war and a group of Soviet parliamentarians is projected to visit Tokyo this fall. The Soviets, Katori said, "should objectively assess Japan's role as a peacemaker in the Mideast and other roles on the international scene."

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Gromyko are scheduled to meet in New York in September when both attend the United Nations General Assembly session. Katori said he foresees no drastic improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations through these meetings. But he did not rule out the possibility of a marked change for the better in bilateral relations, possibly after the U.S. presidential election in November. He did not elaborate.

#### ABE SHOWS READINESS FOR LDP PRESIDENTIAL RACE

OW281325 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The Fukuda faction of the LDP held its annual workshop in Hakodate today, the first faction to do so this year, and Foreign Minister Abe addressed the meeting, expounding his domestic and foreign policy goals. He thus served notice of his readiness for the LDP presidential election in the fall. Following is a film report by Shigeomi Matsuoka of the NHK political news department:

[Begin recording] [Abe] I was a candidate in the presidential election 2 years ago, thanks to your support. I did my best at that time but I couldn't make it after all. And right now, I feel deeply responsible to respond to your support by laying down everything I have and fighting on for our country and people. I know that it is too late now for me to retreat. I can only keep on going.

[Fukuda] In the past, I had little regard for factions. In reality, however, we have no alternative but to work in groups if we are to influence the LDP and the administration. [end recording]



This is the first time in 10 years that the Fukuda faction, a nonmainstreamer in the LDP, held its workshop attended only by its members with seats in the Diet. Past workshops were more or less social gatherings, with the wives of those members also attending. The faction thus very impressively manifested its determined posture for unity toward the fall political race. Furthermore, the policy goals set forth by Abe in his address today have been widely received as an indication of his political plan for a post-Nakasone era.

The Fukuda faction is planning a specific strategy with an eye on the moves of other factions. A variety of moves have already been reported within the party, including former Prime Minister Suzuki's proposal for the selection of a party president through bargaining.

Other LDP factions will also hold their workshops in September. The current Diet session is also likely to come to a close on 8 August. It is expected that LDP factional activity will gain momentum with the approach of the November presidential election.

#### NAKASONE STATES INTENT TO RUN FOR LDP PRESIDENT

OW280627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his chief rivals for power Saturday made their intention clearer of running in the November presidential elections of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Speaking at a meeting of young businessmen at a Tokyo hotel, Nakasone said he has been a political [as received] for more than 30 years and now occupies the nation's most important political post. "I have no alternative but to carry on, caring for neither praise nor blame," said the 66-year-old Nakasone who inaugurated his administration late in 1982.

Nakasone's two-year term as LDP president, which carries with it the prime ministership because of the party's majority in the two houses of the Diet, expires in November. If there are more than four candidates, elections -- first among LDP rank-and-file members and then among LDP dietmen -- are to be called.

Nakasone, who leads a relatively minor faction within the ruling party, was installed in power two years ago with backing from former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka who is nicknamed the kingmaker or shogun in the shadow.

Another Nakasone rival for power, former foreign minister Kiichi Miyazawa, told a lecture meeting in Yamagata Saturday he cannot say whether he will run in the presidential election but showed an energetic attitude, saying: "What is most important is doing the best at any stage." Miyazawa, 65, who is acting head of the faction headed by former Prime Minister Suzuki, the second largest, was in the northern Japan city to give a lecture on his pet scheme of doubling private and public assets in 10 years.

In the 1982 presidential election, Nakasone and Abe as well as Toshio Komoto, Cabinet minister in charge of the Economic Planning Agency, and the late Ichiro Nakagawa competed.

According to most political commentators, Komoto, 73, will likely challenge Nakasone again this fall. He leads a minor faction formerly led by former Prime Minister Takeo Miki during whose term of office the Lockheed scandal erupted.



'SHOWDOWN' EXPECTED OVER DEFENSE SPENDING

OW281241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO -- The growth of defense spending in fiscal 1985 is likely to exceed 6.88 percent, the ceiling on defense spending growth for the current fiscal year, government sources indicated Saturday. The Finance Ministry and Defense Agency are expected to come to a showdown over a 7 percent increase in defense spending, they said.

The Defense Agency remains adamant in demanding at least a 7 percent increase in defense outlays for fiscal 1985 to build up the Self-Defense Forces' logistics support. The Financial Ministry is asking the agency to hold down defense spending to a 3.5 percent increase to maintain the nation's long-standing policy of keeping defense spending below 1 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP).

Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara are expected to meet Monday on the defense appropriations request. The Defense Agency is asking for an 8 percent increase, or 236 billion yen, to 3,170.6 billion yen for fiscal 1985. The Finance Ministry and Defense Agency are at odds over a request for 77 billion yen to boost logistics and training for the SDF [Self-Defense Force].

Under Defense Agency pressure, the Finance Ministry now considers a 6.5 percent increase inevitable, the sources said. They also noted that the United States is calling for Japan to increase defense spending. Agency Chief Kurihara, who will visit the U.S. in September, is adamant that his agency must secure the necessary funds for early attainment of the nation's defense guideline set in 1976.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES ON PRODUCERS' RICE PRICE

OW270519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO -- The government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Friday reached a final agreement to raise this year's producer rice price by 2.2 percent over a year ago to 18,688 yen (75.9 dollars) per 60 kilograms, the first 2 percent gain in four years. The government also assured the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (Zenchu), it will buy as much rice for processing as possible from domestic farmers for staple-use rice as a special measure for this year. Both the government and Zenchu will thus ensure stable supply of rice for food processing whenever a shortage of such low-grade rice arises. However, both sides did not specifically mention a possible rice import if such shortage occurs.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura, explaining circumstances under which the rice price was added by 0.75 percent to the government proposed 1.45 percent raise, said the government has no plan at this time to increase the consumer rice price. He added the government will pay the resultant expenditures from the larger-than-planned hike totaling about 30 billion yen (122 million dollars) by managing the special account for food control.

This year's producer rice price negotiations were conducted amid a tight atmosphere over the import of South Korean rice to replace bromine-contaminated old rice. Rice grower lobbies had demanded a big 7.7 percent price increase.

NODONG SINMUN ON REMOVING DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR

SK270430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 26 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 27 July editorial: "Let Us Remove the Danger of Nuclear War and Turn the Korean Armistice Into a Durable Peace"]

[Text] It has been 31 years since our people won the historic victory in the fatherland liberation war by crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces. Our people are appropriately celebrating the day of victory under militant circumstances with the people effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by upholding the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy are being enhanced in South Korea, and international solidarity with our revolutionary cause is being strengthened throughout the world.

The fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' brigandish armed aggression was a showdown deciding the destiny of the nation and a fierce anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle to crush the united forces of the international reactionaries headed by the U.S. imperialists, to safeguard freedom and independence of the fatherland, and to defend the peace and security of the world.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army fought heroically in the sacred struggle to defend and protect the fatherland and revolutionary gains, rose up as one, and won historic victory in the fatherland liberation war by inflicting a disgraceful defeat upon the U.S. imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people's victory in the Korean war is the victory of the revolutionary people against the imperialist reactionary forces and of the revolutionary army against the imperialist aggressor forces.

The victory of our people in the fatherland liberation war was the victory of the immortal chuche idea and of the military idea on self-defense created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It was a brilliant fruition brought about by the leader's wise leadership and unique military art.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, assuming all important frontline and rear area responsibilities during the arduous period when the nation faced a serious crisis, inspired all the people to the heroic struggle to smash the enemies. He wisely led to victory our party, military, and people by exercising outstanding military strategy and policy at every step of the war and creating unique and sagacious tactics.

Our people and People's Army finally crushed the U.S. imperialist aggressors by demonstrating peerless courage and mass heroism firmly united around the party and the leader and defended the revolutionary gains. Thus they honorably safeguarded the independence and sovereignty of the nation.

For the first time in history our people broke the myth of the U.S. imperialists' power by winning the war and opened the era of the U.S. imperialists' decay. Thus we opened the era of new upsurges in the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

Our people's victory in the fatherland liberation war showed that no imperialist aggressive force can bring to its knees the people who rise in the struggle for the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, for the independence and freedom of the nation, and who grasp their destiny in their own hands under the wise leadership of the outstanding leader. Our victory vigorously inspired the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation by the repressed people and greatly contributed to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world.

Our people's victory in the fatherland liberation war is indeed an event with particular significance in our national history and in the history of the world's anti-imperialist war.

In the arduous days of the war, the Chinese people helped our people, at the cost of their blood, by sending the Volunteers' Army. The peoples of socialist countries including the Soviet Union and the peace-loving people of the world actively supported and encouraged our people's just cause. We thank them for and remember this.

From when the war ended to the present time, our people built a new prosperous socialist fatherland on land where everything was burned and destroyed, accelerating the revolution and construction in firm unity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

We put forth fair and realistic proposals at every developmental stage to turn the armistice into durable peace and reunify the divided fatherland. We made sincere efforts to realize these proposals. However, because of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and the occupation of South Korea, reunification of our nation has not been achieved and peace on the Korean peninsula is being gravely threatened.

The U.S. imperialists moved the UN Command from Japan to Seoul after the war and strengthened the U.S. forces and the puppet army. They turned South Korea into the largest military camp, powder magazine and forward nuclear base in the Far East, where numerous aggressive forces and war equipment including nuclear weapons are assembled. They are dragging in modern operational equipment and are constructing and expanding military bases.

The situation has become more grave since the emergence of the U.S. Reagan administration. The present U.S. ruling circle concentrated enormous armed forces on and around South Korea, pursuing in Korea a policy of confrontation with strength, and is attempting to drag in medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles, and even neutron weapons. It is gradually increasing the danger of war by staging every year large-scale joint military exercises which simulate nuclear war; such as the "Team Spirit Exercise."

In order to drag in the revived and rearmed Japanese reactionaries into realizing their policy of invading Korea and Asia, the U.S. imperialists are hastening the perfection of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance (an Asian version of NATO) and actively supporting Japan's political, economic, and military infiltration into South Korea.

This is an intolerable crime endangering peace on the Korean peninsula and instigating the nation's division. We cannot think of the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression against our people without the antinational crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. Following the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is instigating North-South confrontation by waging large-scale anticommunist and anti-republic rackets and hastening war preparations.

It is implementing a barbarous military dictatorship to eliminate all social and political elements in opposition the implementation of the policy of division and war. It is forcibly drafting, torturing, and massacring students and youths who are struggling for democracy and independence in South Korea and for national division. It is also inflicting cruel political persecution upon the patriotic and democratic forces and opposition politicians.

The anticommunist war confrontation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, which are becoming more blatant every day, made the situation on the Korean peninsula more strained.



In order to justify their war provocation maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique rave about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and military supremacy of the North. This is, however, totally false and fabricated. Can the rascals, who assembled numerous aggressive forces in and around South Korea after crossing the ocean from tens of thousands of ri away, and who are staging war rackets against us every day, deceive public opinion while raving about someone's threat?

The southward invasion threat which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are spreading is fabricated to conceal their northward aggressive war maneuvers and the military supremacy which they rave about is a mere excuse aimed at justifying their troop reinforcement maneuvers.

Removing the danger of war, guaranteeing peace, and paving the way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea are the urgent questions to be settled. For peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification, above all, the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the disturbers of peace and the ringleaders of division -- must be made to withdraw from South Korea, and their colonial rule must be brought to an end.

Today, having realized through their prolonged bitter lives that the sovereignty of the nation, democracy, and the reunification of the country cannot be achieved without eliminating the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, the South Korean people are turning out in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

Their struggle is a patriotic one to achieve the sovereignty of the nation, peace in the country, and its reunification. Holding higher the anti-U.S. banner for independence, the South Korean people of all strata must continue the persistent struggle to make the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression withdraw from South Korea and to end their colonial rule.

The South Korean people must smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for military buildup and for building nuclear bases, check and frustrate the schemes for the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, and vigorously carry out the antiwar, antinuclear movement to turn the Korean peninsula into a non-nuclear peace zone.

To remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and provide a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification, the tripartite talks in which we, the United States, and South Korea will participate must be held at an early date. Holding the tripartite talks by sitting face to face with those concerned parties responsible for the Korean question is the most realistic and rational method of negotiation for peacefully setting the Korean question.

The Korean question should be settled not by strength but by dialogue and negotiation and in a peaceful manner. The U.S. imperialists are threatening and blackmailing others, while wielding nuclear weapons. However, they cannot frighten our people.

The U.S. imperialists must abandon their anachronistic policy of strength, and instead accept our proposal for tripartite talks, and, taking along with all their military equipment, withdraw from South Korea without delay in accordance with the unanimous desire of all Korean people and peace-loving peoples of the world.

The South Korean authorities, too, must do away with the traitorous acts of seeking a war of northward invasion along with the foreign force, offering South Korea as a U.S. nuclear forward base, and trying to impose the catastrophe of nuclear war on the compatriots, and must respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.



When a favorable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is provided through tripartite talks, the North and the South will hold dialogue for reunification and settle the question of reunification through the method of establishing a confederal state in accordance with the principle of independence, peace, and grand national unity which was declared in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement.

All compatriots in the North and the South, as well as abroad, disregarding differences in ideology, concept, and system, and uniting under the banner of the fatherland's reunification, must turn out as one in the pan-national struggle to oppose the maneuvers of the domestic and foreign splittists for two Koreas and to realize our proposals for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and tripartite talks.

Our people's struggle to guarantee durable peace on the Korean peninsula and achieve independent and peaceful reunification is winning the positive support and encouragement of the world's progressive peoples who cherish peace.

During the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle, observed from 25 June through 27 July this year, the peace-loving peoples of the world, being concerned about the grave situation on the Korean peninsula, have denounced the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war and extended positive support for and firm solidarity with our just struggle to peacefully settle the Korean question through tripartite talks. This is a great encouragement for our people.

We express a firm conviction that socialist nations, nonaligned nations, and governments, political parties, organizations, and peoples of all countries of the world will continue to extend firm solidarity with our people's just cause.

Under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace, our people, in firm unity with peoples of socialist nations, nonaligned nations, and newly emerging nations, and all peace-loving peoples, representing broad strata of the world's peoples, will continue the vigorous struggle to check and smash the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war, mitigate the tensions on the Korean peninsula, and defend the peace and security of Asia and the world.

To smash the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, socialist construction must be further stepped up in the northern half of the republic.

All party members and working people, uniting more tightly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, must bring about new upsurges in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 9th plenum of the 6th party Central Committee and continue to innovate and advance for the attainment of the targets of the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's.

All party members and working people, facing the maneuvers of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, must heighten their revolutionary alertness and make complete preparations to reliably defend our socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution.

Our cause is just, and nothing in the world can obstruct our people's advance. The revolutionary cause of our people, advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center, is ever-victorious and invincible.

VRPR ON DEMANDS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. FORCES

SK291350 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Article from the feature "Trend of World" program]

[Text] In this hour we will present a summary of the voices of solidarity which have been raised more and more in the international community with the passage of time, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. During the current month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle, from 25 June to 27 July, voices of solidarity have echoed vigorously throughout the international community, supporting and encouraging the righteous struggle of our people to oppose the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the withdrawal of these forces.

As is known, our people are assigned the urgent task of forcing the U.S. forces illegally occupying South Korea to withdraw and of achieving the country's independent reunification. The most important question in achieving independently the country's reunification is to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea to withdraw and to thwart the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to meddle in our country. The U.S. imperialist aggressive forces' occupation of South Korea is the largest cancerous factor hindering the country's reunification. Without removing the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from this land, we can expect neither peace on the Korean peninsula nor the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the future prosperity of the country and the people. Because of this, a broad strata of the world's people, who oppose domination and control and support the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, oppose the U.S. forces occupation of South Korea and have raised their voices higher, demanding the withdrawal of these forces.

While exposing the meddling maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to hinder the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, the party and government leaders of various foreign countries strongly demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. In a speech, CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang said that, when U.S. President Reagan visited his country, Chinese leaders once again confirmed China's stand of fully supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. He then said: China consistently and resolutely opposes the U.S. deployment of armed forces in South Korea and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea. We strongly demand that the United States withdraw its forces from South Korea.

In an official speech caustically exposing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea which have been stepped up to increase military capability there and their maneuvers to form an aggressive tripartite military alliance, CPSU General Secretary Chernenko said: The Soviet Union consistently demands that, following the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, the Korean peninsula be reunified peacefully based on the principle of democracy.

In a speech, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, said: The major obstacle to solving peacefully the question of the Korean peninsula is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces, which have turned South Korea into their bridgehead and nuclear armory. Resolutely denouncing U.S. maneuvers to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula, we strongly demand the unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

In a speech exposing the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia, said: We fully support the just struggle of the people of the Korean peninsula to withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and to reunify the country peacefully in a democratic way.

Voices of solidarity demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea have been raised vigorously among international agencies and many solidarity organizations. Referring in a press conference to the grave situation developed on the Korean peninsula because of the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, (Gidiopro), chief secretary of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Peninsula, said that the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea constitutes the major obstacle to achieving the reunification of the Korean peninsula and the basic cause of tension in this region. He then said that this is a constant threat to world peace and security.

Noting the current deployment of over 1,000 various types of nuclear weapons in South Korea along with over 40,000 U.S. troops and the conversion of South Korea into a nuclear forward base for an attack on North Korea, he urged the United States to abandon its anachronistic policy of strength and to immediately withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea in accordance with the unanimous desire of the people of the Korean peninsula and the peace-loving people of the world.

In a letter of appeal issued on the month of the joint anti-U.S. struggle, the world trade unions said that the United States has brazenly sought the military occupation of South Korea by deploying preemptive-strike nuclear weapons in South Korea in violation of international law and UN resolutions and strongly urged the United States to withdraw from South Korea immediately, taking along its forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

In a statement caustically exposing the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to legalize their occupation of South Korea and to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula, the People's Unity Body of the Three Continents said: The People's Unity Body of the Three Continents strongly demands the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay in accordance with UN resolutions. We fully support the struggle of the people of the Korean peninsula to achieve the country's reunification and urge all organizations and agencies of the world which love peace and progress to vigorously carry out a solidarity movement to make U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea.

Referring in a statement to the development of a grave situation on the Korean peninsula because of the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war, to the extent that a nuclear war might break out there at any moment, the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association strongly urged the U.S. imperialists to immediately stop their criminal maneuvers to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea and to withdraw from South Korea immediately, taking along U.S. forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Thus, a broad strata of the world's people, opposing aggression and war and seeking peace, positively oppose the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and strongly demand their withdrawal.

#### MINJU CHOSON ON REMARKS OF AMERICAN COMMANDER

SK281527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) — The commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea on July 26 claimed that the U.S. forces in South Korea are "ready to sacrifice themselves for freedom and peace" and that someone is "watching for a chance to invade South Korea". This is a sophistry aimed to whip up the consciousness of North-South confrontation and war and to justify the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea and their new war preparations, says MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary today.



The commentary titled "Nonsense of Conquerer" says: The world knows that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are stationed in South Korea to keep hold on it as their colony and unleash another war in Korea, not to "defend peace and freedom."

The U.S. imperialists have stationed over 40,000 aggression troops, deployed more than 1,000 nuclear and other lethal weapons in South Korea, and plan to introduce their neutron bombs and "Pershing II" medium-range nuclear missiles. How can this be termed one for defending peace and freedom?

The "threat of southward invasion" claimed by the commander that day is no exception. Although the U.S. imperialists have let no chance pass by without claiming that North Korea would invade South Korea, there has never been anything like that. We are engaged in peaceful labour and building grand monumental edifices in different parts of the country. We have no idea of having them destroyed by war.

The actual threat on the Korean peninsula is not "threat of southward invasion" but threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The more zealously the U.S. imperialists resort to false propaganda, the bitterer denunciation and hatred of people they will meet at home and abroad.

#### SR-71 RECONNAISSANCE PLANE ENTERS DPRK AIRSPACE

SK271558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Kaesong July 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are getting ever more frantic with the new war provocation manoeuvres infiltrated an "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the air above our territorial waters east of Kosong, our country, at around 11 hours 8 minutes July 27 and let it fly up to the sky above the coastal waters of Sonbong Country, North Hamgyong Province, committing espionage acts against the northern half of the DPRK.

Such aerial espionage acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors numbered 26 after June. In this connection the senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a telegram notice to the enemy side, strongly protesting against it and demanding it to take responsible steps against the recurrence of similar cases.

#### PAPER ASSESSES U.S.-JAPAN MINESWEEPING EXERCISE

SK271050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the "minesweeping exercise" being staged by the Japanese Naval "Self-Defense Force" together with the U.S. Navy at the northern tip of Japan proper from July 20.

Noting that the exercise which will last till July 31 is mainly aimed at increasing the combat capacity of the Japanese armed forces for blockading the international straits in the Far East and involving themselves in aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists under the pretext of coping with "contingency", the author of the commentary says:

The exercise was planned at the demand of the U.S. imperialists who are stepping up the preparations for new war in Asia. It cannot but be noted that the U.S.-Japan joint naval exercise now at its height is for making preparations for another Korean war. The Japanese authorities' policy of blockading four straits around Japan involves the Korean Sea in their operational area.



It is well known a fact that in the past Korean war the Japanese militarists helped the U.S. imperialist aggression forces by clearing away mines in the sea off Wonsan. The current "minesweeping exercise" whereby scores of Japanese minesweepers are paving the way for U.S. landing craft reminds us of the theatre of the Korean war 34 years ago. The exercise which is being staged at the northern tip of Japanese mainland is also seeking an anti-Soviet purpose.

As seen above, the Japanese reactionaries are staging frantic military exercises in the sky and on the sea in order to take part in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression on Korea and her neighbouring countries. This is a dangerous race leading Japan along the road of disaster.

#### JAPANESE FISHING BOAT 'SHINYU-MARU' RELEASED

SK291002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA) -- The Japanese fishing boat "Shinyu-Maru No. 77" which had been apprehended after illegally intruding into the economic waters of our country and catching fish there left for home.

On July 16 a patrol boat of the Navy of the Korean People's Army which was conducting routine duty apprehended a Japanese fishing boat which had illegally intruded into the East Sea economic waters of our country up to 40 degrees, 59 minutes north latitude and 131 degrees, 51 minutes east longitude and was catching fish there.

According to investigation, it was confirmed that the boat is "Shinyu-Maru No. 77" belonging to shipowner Saburo Tsuru in Minato-Cho, Shinminato City, Toyama Prefecture of Japan. The crewmen of the boat admitted that they had illegally intruded into the economic waters of our country and gravely infringed upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over resources in the waters and therefore, they should be punished.

An organ concerned of the DPRK decided to send back the fishing boat and crewmen, taking into consideration the fact that the Japanese crewmen frankly confessed to their crime and eagerly asked for lenient pardon though their crime should be severely dealt with by law.

The Japanese fishing boat "Shinyu-Maru No. 77" left at 1 P.M. July 29 after going through relevant procedures for departure.

The Japanese side should take appropriate measures lest Japanese fishing boats should commit act of violation such as illegally intruding into the economic waters of our country and catching fish.

#### DIETMEN APOLOGIZE FOR JAPANESE BOAT INTRUSION

SK291013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang, July 29 (KCNA) -- A telegram apologizing for the intrusion of three Japanese fishing boats into the economic waters of our country on July 25 and asking for their early release came to the Friendship Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Amity from Yuichi Tani acting for the chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and its general secretary Hidekichi Hirose.

The telegram expressed sincere regret and made apology for the intrusion of three Japanese fishing boats into the economic waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 25 and noted that they were strongly shocked by this incident right after the "Shinyu-Maru No. 77" caused troubles some time ago.

It said they sternly urged the Japanese Government authorities, the fishery agency, the Japan-Korea Fishery Council and other organs concerned to thoroughly conduct guidance and control to prevent the recurrence of such case.

The telegram expressed sincere regret for the recurrence of such case and earnestly hoped that the DPRK will show humanitarian solicitude for them, take a lenient step and release them at an early date as all the crewmen of the boats are poor fishermen and their families eagerly desire for their release. It expressed the determination to make continued efforts to make the Japanese Government rectify its unfriendly attitude towards the DPRK.

#### VRPR DIALOGUE ON TRIPARTITE MILITARY ALLIANCE

SK262318 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Dialogue between station commentators Kim and Yi on "Moving Tripartite Military Alliance Among South Korea, the United States, and Japan" from the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [Kim] How are you? I think that the aim of Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan, scheduled in September, is to further step up the completion of the tripartite military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan by further developing the present relations of collusion between South Korea and Japan into a military alliance. Nakasone's visit to South Korea and the United States, Reagan's visit to South Korea, and Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan scheduled in September show that military unity between South Korea, the United States, and Japan, which proceeds from the Reagan regime's aggressive strategy, has entered a practical stage. So, in this hour I would like to discuss the development, aim, and aggressive nature of the maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan.

[Yi] The maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan have long been mapped out as part of the U.S. imperialists' policy of anticommunist military alliance to dominate the world.

The first step in these maneuvers was the formation of the so-called San Francisco System in the wake of the conclusion of the separate peace treaty on 7 September 1951 and that of the security treaty between the United States and Japan.

The San Francisco System was aimed at securing Japan as an anticommunist forward base and incorporating that country into the Far East strategic system by rearming it. In particular, this system aimed at dragging Japan into the war of aggression which was then in full swing on the Korean peninsula. So, as soon as the United States established this system, it started to rearm Japan with the aim of militarizing it.

After the conclusion of the peace treaty and the security treaty between the United States and Japan, Japan reorganized its police force, which was founded on the order of MacArthur in July 1950, into its security force. This security force was reorganized again into the army, navy, and air force units of the Self-Defense Forces which still exist.

[Kim] That's right. The then unilateral security treaty was renamed the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty in January 1960. At that time, the Self-Defense Forces were reorganized into the regular armed forces in earnest. As the Self-Defense Forces became the regular armed forces, this unilateral security treaty was changed to a bilateral treaty. As a result, the new bilateral treaty added to the Far East provisions of the old unilateral security treaty a new provision stipulating that the United States and Japan shall resist jointly in case of an emergency.

Thus, the new bilateral security treaty included provisions stipulating not only the role of Japan as [words indistinct], supply and logistic bases for the U.S. forces, but also the possibility of the dispatch of its Self-Defense Forces to even the Korean peninsula. [passage indistinct]

[Yi] Based on this security treaty between the United States and Japan, the U.S. imperialists began to stage maneuvers to fabricate a Northeast Asian military alliance. As the first step toward this end, the U.S. imperialists convinced South Korea and Japan to normalize their relations which then developed into the so-called South Korea-Japan collusion. It was by no means accidental that the normalization of South Korea-Japan relations was accelerated rapidly under pressure from the United States.

The military meaning of the treaty between South Korea and Japan, which was concluded after 14-years of negotiations, is that it not only served to link the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty with the South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, but also opened the road toward military collusion between South Korea and Japan.

The South Korea-Japan treaty is actually a military treaty against the North and has served as a foundation for military unity among South Korea, the United States, and Japan. [Words indistinct] based on the South Korea-Japan treaty, Japan began to aid South Korea militarily in earnest. This treaty has developed to the stage where the planning of joint operations between South Korea, the United States, and Japan has been considered -- as seen in the 3-arrow operations and [word indistinct] operations. This can be considered an inevitable result of [word indistinct].

[Kim] I think that the moves to establish a tripartite military alliance system was [passage indistinct] in the Nixon-Sato joint statement.

[Yi] That's right. In November 1978, a so-called guideline for U.S.-Japan defense cooperation was adopted. As a result, the military collusion between South Korea, the United States, and Japan entered the final stage of preparing joint operational plans. Following this, with the appearance of the Reagan regime, the study on emergencies in the Far East and the study on sea lane defense were announced in succession and, based on these studies, South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises were frequently staged in South Korea. [Passage indistinct] the Reagan regime's strong request on Japan's military burden and its pressure on Japan to strengthen security and economic cooperation between South Korea and Japan proceeded precisely from this aim.

Such a U.S. request for and pressure on Japan were (?endorsed) in the Reagan-Suzuki talks in May 1981, the Reagan-Nakasone talks in January 1983, and the Nakasone-Chon Tu-hwan talks.

It is all too clear that Nakasone's visit to South Korea and the United States was aimed at completing a tripartite military alliance system through the strengthening of the U.S.-Japan alliance and South Korea-Japan military collusion.

[Kim] You are right. All moves developed in South Korea today clearly show that a tripartite military alliance system has already been realized through the (?maneuvers) of the Reagan regime, the most bellicose of successive U.S. regimes; the Nakasone regime, the most reactionary regime of the post World War II Japanese regimes; and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military regime.

Now, let us discuss the structure of the tripartite military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan and the status of the joint operational plans of these three regimes.



[Yi] A military alliance is by nature an agreement between states to take joint military actions against a hostile country. However, the military alliance system of South Korea, the United States, and Japan is a military alliance system under which the U.S. imperialists have dragged Japan and South Korea into their Asian strategic system. Therefore, this military alliance system is a system of subordinate relationship. In other words, this military alliance system is a combat cooperation body in which the Armed Forces of South Korea, the United States, and Japan have been united into one through the combination of the U.S.-Japan security treaty, the South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, and South Korea-Japan military collusion.

[Kim] The characteristics of the tripartite military alliance between South Korea, the United States, and Japan are that the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, as the security combat forces, and the South Korean Army, as the bullet shield for the U.S. imperialists, operate under the strategic command and control of the U.S. forces. [Passage indistinct]

[Yi] In this regard, we can point out that South Korea, the United States, and Japan are required to take joint action under the pretext of being one body with one destiny. [Passage indistinct] The Chon Tu-hwan-Reagan talks, the Chon Tu-hwan-Nakasone talks, and the Reagan-Nakasone talks discussed the so-called threat from the North, sea lane defense, and the blockade of three Japanese straits. Agreement was reached on these issues. This shows that the tripartite military alliance system between South Korea, the United States, and Japan has been completely realized. [Passage indistinct]

[Kim] The completion of a tripartite military alliance system can be seen also in the fact that the preparations for joint operational plans for the Korean peninsula have been completed and that joint military operational exercises have been staged in accordance with these plans.

[Yi] Yes. The United States and Japan have been carrying out an emergency study in the Far East since January 1982. Also, they have pushed ahead with a study on the joint defense of 1,000 mile-long sea lanes and a study on blockading three straits. The main point of these studies is that Japan would offer facilities to the U.S. forces in an emergency in the Far East. However, it is no secret, I think, that the purpose of these studies is to work out joint operational plans, with the Korean peninsula given thought to; in other words, to work out a scenario of a second Korean war. What is noteworthy is that Japan is being given an active role, which is taking concrete shape, not only to offer facilities to U.S. forces, but also to dispatch the Self-Defense Forces to the Korean peninsula.

[Kim] Besides this, in connection with the study on joint operations in a Korean peninsula emergency, it should be pointed out that the study is being pushed ahead between the United States, Japan, and the Chon ring on the basis of [words indistinct], is it not?

[Yi] You are right. Because all of the (?South Korea-U.S.) operations plans for an emergency and similar plans between the United States and Japan are being pushed ahead under the initiative of the U.S. forces, it is natural for those plans to be closely linked. What is important at this point is that, as YOMIURI SHINBUN has exposed, South Korea is conducting a detailed study in preparation for the possibility of South Korean-Japanese military cooperation in an emergency, with priority given to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

[Kim] I understand that once the joint operational plans are materialized, joint military exercises aimed at putting those plans into practice as actual warfare come next.



[Yi] That is right. Since 1976, the "Team Spirit South Korea-U.S. Joint Military Exercises" have been staged every year in South Korea. Simultaneously, (?joint) ground forces exercises, as well as joint naval and air force exercises, have been staged between the United States and Japan, too. In particular, the Self-Defense Force has participated in the (?Rimpac) exercises since 1980.

Since 1981, it has had official observation team members, including defense officials stationed in Seoul, participate in the "Team Spirit South Korea-U.S. Joint Military Exercises." This clearly shows that the full-fledged joint military exercises between the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese Armed Forces have been placed on a practical schedule. I can say that the annual "Team Spirit South Korean-U.S. Joint Military Exercises" are particularly dangerous because those exercises have been staged at a time when the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese joint operational plans, which have been worked out under the pretext of coping with an emergency on the Korean peninsula, have reached completion.

[Kim] In a word, the "Team Spirit" exercises are aimed at verifying the scenario for a war of northward invasion, which has been mapped out through the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese joint studies, through (?practice), at [word indistinct], and at completing the preparedness for a pre-emptive attack. Am I right?

[Yi] You are right. That is why those exercises are dangerous. It is clear that, if the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese triangular military alliance is realized, the danger of nuclear war will further increase on the Korean peninsula and that, if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, this war will soon escalate into a global war, is it not? This means that the Korean peninsula would be reduced to ashes and our nation would suffer a destructive calamity.

If the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese triangular military alliance is realized, the prospects for our nation's long-desired reunification would be gloomier. This is because the U.S. forces would not withdraw and even the Japanese Self-Defense Force would come again. They would make South Korea a double military tributary state of the United States and Japan and would make the independence and democratization of South Korea and the reunification of our country remote. When Reagan and Nakasone flew into South Korea, our masses let loose their indignation, shouting anti-U.S., anti-Japanese slogans everywhere. I think that this is not by chance.

[Kim] Yes. Nonetheless, nation-selling traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a military hoodlum, is leaving no stone unturned to realize his junket to Japan, turning his face away from our masses' unanimous opinions and demands. We should never assume an indifferent attitude toward the (?crimes) of Chon Tu-hwan, flunkeyist nation-seller and truculent national traitor, who only wants to maintain power and enjoy his own wealth and prosperity by depending upon the United States and Japan even though national division would be perpetuated and the ravages of nuclear war would be inflicted upon the (?nation).

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is trying to dedicate South Korea as a sacrificial offering for the South Korean-U.S.-Japanese triangular military alliance and drive our nation into the ravages of nuclear war, should be removed at the earliest possible date. I believe that we should force the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, check the military reinvasion of the Japanese militarists, and resolutely check and frustrate the realization of the triangular military alliance which would aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula and invite a new war. Also, I think that the situation surrounding us corroborates once again that the way out for our nation lies in realizing an independent South Korea without the (?U.S. forces) and outside forces and achieving the fatherland's reunification, the nation's long-cherished desire. Thank you for your good remarks.

[Yi] Thank you.

ARMISTICE ACCORD VIOLATIONS BY U.S., SOUTH NOTED

SK292227 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the 31st anniversary of the signing of the Armistice Agreement. As is widely known, 27 July is the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique as a result of the disgraceful defeat they suffered after provoking the Korean War by invading North Korea. In connection with this, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of their stooges, have wantonly babbled about underground tunnels dug for the purpose of southward invasion and about the infiltration of armed agents. At the same time they clamorously assert that North Korea has violated the basic spirit of the Armistice Agreement.

At a welcoming dinner party hosted by the Military-Civilian Association for South Korea-U.S. Friendship on the evening on 26 July, Livsey, commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, raved that North Korea seeks an opportunity for southward invasion, and clamorously called for strengthening a perfect posture of vigilance.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have clamorously described North Korea's most practical and rational proposal for a tripartite meeting to solve peacefully the question of the Korean peninsula as a disguised peace offensive. This is an intolerable crime misleading public opinion at home and abroad which justifies their maneuvers to make preparations for a war of northward invasion.

Whenever they have seized opportunities, they have clamorously babbled about someone's provocations and about the threat of southward invasion. This is a typical method. Their clamorous assertion that North Korea has violated the agreed upon provisions of the Armistice Agreement is an absurd remark shouting, Stop Thief!

As is widely known, since the signing of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, while outrageously violating agreed upon provisions, have continuously made preparations for a new war and have committed various provocations. The imperialist aggressors have shipped over 1,000 nuclear weapons and various types of sophisticated weapons to South Korea in wanton violation of article 13 B of the Armistice Agreement banning the introduction from outside the Korean peninsula of military aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition. This clearly shows how outrageously they have violated the Armistice Agreement.

It is no secret that, not satisfied with the production and deployment of over 600 newly developed nuclear mines in the area along the Military Demarcation Line in violation of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists plan to ship to South Korea more than 180 kinds of sophisticated military hardware, including improved TOW missiles, over the next few years.

During the period from the signing of the Armistice Agreement to 20 July this year, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges have committed various provocations in the sky, on land, and at sea on more than 394,700 occasions. This shows who has outrageously violated the Armistice Agreement. Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are trying to pass responsibility for violating the Armistice Agreement onto North Korea. The aim of this attempt is to justify their maneuvers to provoke a war of northward invasion by misleading public opinion at home and abroad and to fulfill their wild, aggressive desire against North Korea. What is much more intolerable is their slanderous description of North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks, which has won full support at home and abroad, as a disguised peace offensive.

North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks is a most practical and rational one calling for the signing of a peace agreement with the United States to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, for discussing the question of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and for adopting a declaration of non-aggression between the North and South.

Impartially speaking, the United States should positively respond to North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks if it has the slightest intention of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and of achieving peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The grave situation in this land demands the convocation of these most practical and rational tripartite talks at the earliest possible date, the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of their stooges, have obstinately opposed the proposal for tripartite talks. This shows that they have sought not peace on the Korean peninsula but a war, and not reunification but perpetual division.

The U.S. aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan ring should naturally draw a lesson from the miserable defeat they suffered during the 25 June aggressive war, should immediately stop maneuvers to provoke a new war, and should positively respond to the most practical and rational proposal for tripartite talks advanced by North Korea in accordance with the unanimous desire of the people at home and abroad.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON POSSIBLE BOMBINGS OF MISSIONS

SK300629 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 28 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 29 July commentary: "Clumsy Strategem"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan clique is circulating a rumor that our commandos may attack the buildings of foreign missions in South Korea. Claiming that they obtained reliable information revealing the possibility of such a terrorist act in the wake of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket, the puppets requested foreign missions in South Korea to strengthen their security measures and increased guards of the puppet police.

No one doubts that this is a strategem aimed at persuading the people about the frenzied rackets on the threat of southward invasion which are being waged in South Korea and dragging other countries into these rackets. The current rackets, however, are not aimed only at this.

Today, the South Korean people have openly denounced traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket. Such a struggle is being waged even in Japan. Foreign news reports predict that the struggle will grow fiercer. Judging from the current trend, the struggle against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's sneaking into Japan and the U.S. imperialists' behind the scenes manipulation will be further expanded among the Korean people as well as the Japanese people.

Not long ago the South Korean people attacked U.S. Cultural Centers in a move against the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers. The puppets are attempting to take the initiative in waging anti-republic rackets in case such a situation takes place again, and then shift the responsibility onto us.

Viewing the situation of the puppets who are driven into a corner and face a crisis at home and abroad, there is a strong possibility that they themselves will throw bombs at foreign missions in South Korea.



Judging from the puppets' remarks that the information on the possibility of attack is based on reliable sources, it is obvious that the puppets have worked out a plan of attack in a secret room of the puppet Agency for National Security Planning or the Security Command. The current propaganda campaign appears to be the prelude of such a plan.

As for the puppets, they are gangsters who send their stooges overseas when necessary and even expose them to fire. Can there be anything that the puppets cannot perpetrate? If the puppets think that they can deceive or slander anyone with such a clumsy stratagem, they are miscalculating. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese junket is the trip of a criminal and is aimed at new crimes. Thus, the puppets' rackets are noisy and preposterous. Such an act will only result in ruining their own prestige which has already fallen to the ground.

O KUK-YOL, DELEGATION IN NICARAGUA 16-23 JUL

Meeting With Ortega

SK280410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on July 21 met the party and government military delegation of Korea headed by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to Daniel Ortega.

Daniel Ortega expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He extended warm thanks to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, on behalf of the party, government and people of Nicaragua, for sending a high-level delegation to the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Nicaragua which stands foursquare behind President Kim Il-song's policy of national reunification will invariably support the Korean people's cause of national reunification in the future, too, he stressed. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Further Details

SK281004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- A party and government military delegation of our country headed by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, stayed in Nicaragua over July 16-23, according to a report.

During the visit the delegation attended the central celebration of the fifth anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution and was invited to a banquet arranged by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction on this anniversary.

The head of the delegation met with Humberto Ortega, minister of defence, and Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, who are members of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua.

The minister of interior said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys deep respect and reverence from the Nicaraguan people and expressed heartfelt thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for helping the Nicaraguan people with sincerity.

The delegation inspected the Sandinist museum, units of the First Military Zone of the Sandinist People's Army in Chinandega Department, a naval base in Corinto, a tank and artillery brigade, a handicraft exhibition hall, the earth-heat power station and other Army units and military facilities and establishments. It was accompanied by the minister and the vice-minister of defence of Nicaragua and the chief of the Navy.

During its stay the delegation was invited to see a performance given by artists of this country.

#### GREETINGS FROM CHINESE YOUTH GROUPS NOTED

SK291044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students Committee received a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the signing of the China-Korea treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Noting that the signing of the treaty laid a solid foundation for China-Korea friendship, the message says: Over the last 23 years, the China-Korea relations of friendship and cooperation have scored a deeper and broader development by common efforts of the two parties and governments.

The peoples and youths of the two countries have forged the friendly relations, which no one could break, cooperating and supporting with each other.

The message expresses the resolution to carry on as ever the cause of China-Korea friendship through generations by continuously developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations with the Korean youth.

#### CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN HAN TOK-SU CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Kim Il-song

SK281548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on July 28 received Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Comrade Ho Tam was on hand. President Kim Il-song had a talk with Chairman Han Tok-su in a warm atmosphere.

Ho Tam Hosts Luncheon

SK281542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today arranged a luncheon in honor of Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Ho Tam. The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere.

VICE PRESIDENT PAK ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO RWANDA

For Kigali reportage of the visit to Rwanda by Vice President Pak Song-chol, including his discussions with party and government officials, see the Rwanda subsection of the Central Africa section of the 30 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KIM CHONG-IL 'EDUCATIONAL WORK' LETTER PRAISED

SK271044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 27 (KCNA) -- "On Further Developing the Educational Work", the letter of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the attendants at the national meeting of active educational workers has evoked widespread repercussions upon the educational workers all over the country.

Yi Ha-sop, dean of the Mining Engineering Faculty of the Kim Chaek University of Technology, had this to say: The letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a work giving a comprehensive indication of the orientation and ways of developing education to a new, higher stage by brilliantly implementing the theses on socialist education today when the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea is progressing apace.

It gives a comprehensive elucidation of the tasks to improve the training of technicians and specialists in conformity with the demands of the developing reality and the trend of the development of sciences in the world and realise the intellectualisation of the whole society on the basis of an analysis of the state of the education and science of the country.

Merited teacher Na Chun-song, principal of the Namsong Girls' Senior Middle School in Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, said. The letter of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a work brightly lighting the path of more successfully implementing the great theses on socialist education and developing and enriching the chuche-oriented ideology of education and advancing the education of chuche in keeping with the new demands of our developing revolution in which the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea has come to the fore.

In his letter he gave perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the development of the education and clarified once again the position, role and duty of the teacher.

The principal said she will do her bit in developing the school education by making a deep study of the letter and applying it to the practice of education.

Yu Pong-man, vice-chairman of the Songrim City People's Committee of North Hwanghae Province, said: In his letter dear Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that the education of the rising generation should be developed further still for stepping up the social development, correctly inheriting the revolutionary cause of chuche and achieving the complete victory of socialism, on the basis of his formulation that education is a work of remoulding man for rearing people, the main force in social development, to be powerful beings with independent ideology and creative capabilities.

The vice-chairman expressed his resolve to implement the task laid down in the letter with credit.



AUTHORITIES EXPRESS DOUBTS OVER U.S. CLAIM

SK280319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korean authorities Saturday expressed doubt about the truth of a U.S. Embassy allegation that many documents submitted by Koreans for the issuance of U.S. visas are false. Officials at the Justice Ministry Immigration Control Office said the chance of such documents being false is extremely slim since travel documents are scrutinized closely by authorities through each process of personal reference.

"It would be almost impossible to judge at airports or harbors whether the documents were forged as the U.S. Embassy has alleged," a senior immigration official said.

Earlier this week, Andrew F. Antippas, consul-general of the U.S. Embassy here, said that many of the documents submitted to the embassy for U.S. visas are fake. He also said the fraudulent papers range from certificates of employment to family registries and even to those documents authenticated by local public notaries. The National Police Headquarters also said the nation's travel agencies are checked regularly against possible involvement in travel document forgeries.

A police spokesman said that so far this year, the U.S. Embassy reported to the headquarters only eight cases of forged documents. Saying that all the people involved in document forgeries were punished in accordance with the pertinent laws, the spokesman said the U.S. officials allegation that in Seoul alone, there are 50 to 60 rings of forgers and some 400 individuals faking documents was exaggerated.

JAPANESE REPORT ON U.S.-NORTH TALKS QUESTIONED

SK300701 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 30 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Ministry has requested to be informed by the U.S. Embassy here whether or not the report by a Japanese newspaper is true that the United States had informed North Korea of its intention to have bilateral talks with Pyongyang in case the direct inter-Korean dialogue is realized. A Foreign Ministry official said Monday, however, he does not think the U.S. Government would have made such a proposal to North Korea without notifying the South Korean Government first.

In Tokyo, THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Sunday that the United States recently conveyed to Pyongyang its willingness to have bilateral talks with the communist regime if the North would respond to the direct dialogue with South Korea. The paper quoted a diplomatic source in Tokyo as saying, "The talks between the United States and North Korea could be coincided with the direct inter-Korean dialogue," which the paper said indicated the possibility of an early realization of the Washington-Pyongyang talks.

In addition, the paper pointed out that the United States had responded affirmatively to the proposal of Chinese leaders for secret tripartite talks in Beijing. The paper said the United States had taken a position that "what is important is not the format of the talks but the agenda" when the Chinese made the proposal during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in last April.

The paper noted that the United States counterproposed with a four-way formula including China to North Korea's proposal for the so-called tripartite talks involving the United States and South and North Korea. The South Korean Government had immediately rejected the North Korean proposal early this year and renewed its standing call for direct inter-Korean dialogue.

#### NORTH KOREAN SOLDIER DEFECTS TO SOUTH 28 JUL

SK280353 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] A North Korean puppet army soldier defected to free Korea early this morning. Reporter Ma Kun-su reports from the Ministry of National Defense.

[Begin Ma Kun-su's report via live relay] At about 0700 this morning a North Korean Army staff sergeant defected to a guard post located 7 kilometers north of Kanghwa-up [township] near the Han River estuary. The defectors has been identified as Cho Pyong-chan, 24, a staff sergeant. He hails from 3-pan, Yongbong-ri, Yongju County, North Pyongan Province.

According to the announcement by the Ministry of National Defense, Cho has been looking forward to freedom since he joined the North Korean Army.

While returning to his unit after ambush duty this morning and discovering that the electric power on an iron-wire fence was out, he defected to the South, swimming across the Han River estuary, taking advantage of this opportunity. The motive for Cho's defection, according to the Ministry, is that he was tired of the hard life in the North Korean Army which is frantic in establishing the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il dictatorial system.

The ministry said that the authorities concerned are now investigating in detail the motives for his defection.

#### DEFENSE DRILL UNDERWAY IN PUSAN, SOUTHERN AREAS

SK280125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jul 84 p 8

[Text] A six-day massive defense exercise dubbed Myolgong 28-6 reached its climax yesterday when mock North Korean infiltrators were destroyed by combined operations of military personnel, police officers and reservists as well as civil defense corps members in Pusan and Kyongsangnam-do. The defense exercise, launched Monday, was aimed at crushing possible military provocations by North Korean Communists in the area. On the fifth day of the maneuver yesterday, hypothetical North Korean infiltrators attempted to land at the coastal area but were soon captured. Defending forces composed of servicemen and policemen immediately destroyed simulated enemy forces who tried to launch a surprise attack against key military and industrial facilities as well as residential areas.

#### JAPAN ASKED TO CURB TRAFFIC WITH NORTH KOREA

SK280115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The government has called upon the Japanese authorities to restrict "traffic of persons" between Japan and North Korea prior to President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan this fall, a Foreign Ministry source disclosed yesterday.

The source said: "The government urged the Tokyo government to abstain from activating traffic of persons with Pyongyang in light of security reasons."

The request was made just before 32 Korean residents in Japan left for North Korea Tuesday aboard the North Korean vessel Mankyongbong-ho, the source said, hinting that the government had advance information on the repatriation. Repatriation of Koreans in Japan to North Korea started in 1959 but the number of deportees declined in recent years and none left for the North during last year.

The Japanese Government did not respond to Seoul's request, arguing that the 32 Koreans were allowed to go to North Korea on "humanitarian considerations."

The government is closely watching the current visit to Pyongyang by Han Tok-su, chairmen of the pro-Pyongyang league of Korean residents in Japan, Chongnyon. An informed ministry source did not rule out the possibility that Han's visit to Pyongyang had something to do with a North Korean plot to hinder the President's visit to Japan. It was reported in Tokyo that Han was "recalled" to the Communist capital by North Korean rulers. He left for Pyongyang on Tuesday.

In this context, the source further said, the government plans to question the Japanese Government as to why it allowed Han to leave Japan after issuing a reentry visa to him. There is no diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang. Whenever the Japanese Government issue a reentry visa to Han, a frequent visitor to Pyongyang, it claimed that his visit was allowed on a humanitarian basis because he was going to meet his daughter in Pyongyang. But the purposes of his visits to Pyongyang were "political" as he participated in various North Korean official functions, including the Supreme People's Congress.

Japan imposed restriction on its contacts with North Korea following the Rangoon bombing that killed 17 South Korean presidential delegates during President Chon's visit to Burma last fall. The Korean Government has been opposed to the entry of Japanese ships into North Korean ports from a point of view that military products could find their way into North Korea. The increased contacts between Tokyo and Pyongyang, even at a "non-political" level, could tip the precarious balance of power on the Korean peninsula, Seoul officials believe.

#### YONHAP PREVIEWS NAKASONE-CHON JOINT COMMUNIQUE

SK300304 Seoul YONHAP in English 0156 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 30 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government will describe the security of South Korea as "essential to that of Japan" in the joint communique to be issued by its Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan during Chon's official visit scheduled for this coming fall, it was learned Monday. The expression was used in the joint communique issued in 1969 between the then U.S. President Richard Nixon and Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato when Nixon visited Tokyo.

A government official said Japan's recognition of the South Korean security efforts will be reconfirmed in the joint communique to be issued after the summit talks between Chon and Nakasone. Japan and South Korea had asserted that "the peace and security on the Korean peninsula was essential to that of East Asia, including Japan," in the joint communique issued in January 1983 when Nakasone made an official visit to Seoul for the first time in history as a Japanese prime minister in office.



The 1983 communique also said "South Korea's security efforts along with its efforts toward the inter-Korean dialogue will contribute greatly to the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula."

Chon's Tokyo visit this fall will also be the first official one by a Korean head of state in history.

The official said the communique will also include remarks on the "unshakable relations between the two countries heading for the 21st century," "establishment of mature friendly relations," and "opening of a new era for the future of the bilateral cooperation." The communique will mention the technical, scientific and economic cooperation and expansion of cultural exchanges between the two countries, the official said. He added the North Korean terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon last October will be also mentioned in the communique. The bombing killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers, who were accompanying Chon on a state visit to Burma.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government has set up security plans for Chun's visit which are even tighter than those for U.S. President Ronald Reagan who visited Tokyo last November. It plans to restrict entry of North Koreans beginning on Aug. 1 and to step up its surveillance of the illegal landings through the East Sea (Japan Sea). More than 26,000 police officers will be taken into the security service during the visit. Security checks on the emperor's palace, prime minister's official residence and parliament building have already been begun.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES DECISION ON HIJACKERS

SK290316 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 29 Jul 84 p 2

[From the column "Political Avenue"]

[Text] On 28 July, referring to the question of the Chinese hijackers who abducted a communist Chinese civil passenger airplane last year, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said that the government has made no decision whatsoever on the hijackers. At a meeting with reporters on 28 July, Foreign Minister Yi said: I presume that the report which alleged "the release of the Chinese hijackers within this year" must have been misquoted, stemming out of the recent visit by the ambassador of free China to our country to Yi Sang-ok, our vice foreign minister. However, our government has not made any decision on them. The hijackers are criminals for all intents and purposes.

As for the report of the Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN which quoted Unification Minister Son Chae-sok as saying in an interview with this paper that "the South Korean side will not adhere to the Burma incident in future sports talks with the North Korean side," Foreign Minister Yi said: I don't think Minister Son made such remarks. There is no change in our government's stand that North Korea should take acceptable measures about the Burma incident.

As for the role of Under Secretary General of the United Nations Cordovez who arrived in Seoul on 28 July after winding up his visit to the USSR, North Korea, Communist China, and Japan, Foreign Minister Yi briefly said: I think we should listen to his views with interest.

CHAIRMAN TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN USSR FOR 'REST'

OW281141 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1536 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 27 (MONTSAME) -- On July 26, Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, general secretary of the MPRP CC, chairman of the Presidium, of the MPR Great People's Hural arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU CC for a rest.

LEADERS GREETINGS ON CUBAN NATIONAL UPRISING DAY

OW270805 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in English 1604 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 26 (MONTSAME) -- Yu. Tsendenbal, general secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C., chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural and J. Batmonh, chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers sent a congratulatory message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba C.C., chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of storming of Moncada -- the Day of National Uprising.

The message says: The heroic epopee of Moncada, carried out by the courageous Cuban revolutionaries, led by you, dear comrade Fidel Castro, was the beginning of the victorious Cuban revolution, which gave powerful impetus to the national liberation anti-imperialist movement in Latin America, added a glorious page to the history of the world revolutionary process.

We sincerely rejoice at the great successes of the Cuban people, achieved under the leadership of their militant vanguard -- the Communist Party of Cuba in the construction of a new society, in the defence of revolutionary achievements from the aggressive encroachments of American imperialism.

The international prestige of socialist China is steadily growing thanks to its peace-loving foreign policy and active efforts, directed at normalizing the international situation, at strengthening peace all over the world.

The message notes with great satisfaction that relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, based on firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing fruitfully for the good of the Mongolian and Cuban peoples in the interests of strengthening the unity of the socialist community.

MPRP HONORS PUBLIC SECURITY MILITARY SCHOOL

OW170532 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1638 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 16 (MONTSAME) -- The high military school of the MPR Ministry of Public Security is 50. A gala meeting has been devoted to this jubilee in Ulaanbaatar. The congratulatory message of the MPRP CC and the MPR Council of Ministers to the staff of the school has been read by B. Dejid, Politbureau member of the MPRP CC, chairman of the party control committee. The message notes that the High Military School of the MPRP Ministry of Public Security honourably fulfills its lofty mission of training ideologically and politically staunch, highly qualified personnel for the public security system.

Graduates from the school -- workers of the Public Security Service, Frontier Guards and lawyers, vigilantly stand safeguarding the peaceful life of their people and country, the congratulatory message reads: By the decree of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, the high military schools of the MPR Ministry of Public Security has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Combat Glory for the important contribution to the cause of training qualified personnel for the public security system of the country.

SRV MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED BY PRK LEADERS, PRESS

## Defense Ministry Greetings

BK280716 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Jul 84

["Text" of undated greetings message from the PRK Ministry of National Defense to the SRV Ministry of National Defense on Vietnam's war dead and invalids day]

[Text] On the occasion of Vietnam's War Dead and Invalids Day, 27 July, our Armed Forces and people would like to express most profound gratitude to beloved comrade cadres and combatants of the VPA who have sacrificed their flesh and blood and have even died or become invalids for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution. Such is the brilliant, heroic model reflecting the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism of the heroic, fraternal VPA.

All of us, including cadres, combatants, and people, always remember the great service and sincere attitude of the Vietnamese people whose husbands, sons, and families have sacrificed their lives or become invalids on Kampuchean soil.

We would like the SRV Ministry of National Defense to please convey, through this message, our best regards to the comrade wounded, sick, and invalid combatants and to the families of the combatants who have fallen for the cause of the revolution in the three countries -- Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos -- particularly in our Kampuchea where the Vietnamese sons and daughters are carrying out their internationalist duties, fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with our Kampuchean Army and people for the defense and reconstruction of our Angkor fatherland.

Best wishes and highest regards to all comrades.

## SRV Veterans Appreciated

BK270730 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Station editorial: "The Great Sacrifice Made by the Vietnamese Comrades-in-Arms in the Cause of the Kampuchean People's Revolution"]

[Text] Together with the fraternal Vietnamese people, today, 27 July, the Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Armed Forces throughout the country are marking with sentiments of high respect and deep gratitude the day to pay tribute to the fraternal Vietnamese war dead and invalids. The Kampuchean people and combatants always preserve the traditions of solidarity and combat cooperation with and follow the outstanding heroic model set by the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms who have made a valuable sacrifice for the cause of the Kampuchean people's revolution.

The long-standing traditions of joint struggle and combat cooperation pursued by the two nations -- Kampuchea and Vietnam -- in the cause of liberating the Kampuchean nation and class and the combative forces fighting resolutely for defense of the revolutionary gains have made a firm advance in all stages. From the time the Kampuchean revolutionaries joined in the struggle under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party to the firm founding of the KPRP, the two nations fought shoulder-to-shoulder against the common enemy and assisted each other with most sincere feelings of friendship. During the struggle against the French colonialists as well as during the war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Vietnamese people and Army closely cooperated with us in fighting resolutely against our common enemy.



Particularly, at a time when the Kampuchean people and nation were in misery due to the criminal acts committed by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- cheap lackey of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists -- the CPV and the Vietnamese Government and people responded in a timely manner to the urgent request of the Kampuchean people by sending their beloved sons and husbands to help save the Kampuchean people from the evil claws of the Pol Pot murderers, thus enabling the Kampuchean people to seize total victory on 7 January 1979. At present, the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms are giving more vigorous support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in defending the revolutionary gains, sweeping up the Pol Pot remnants, frustrating the perfidious maneuvers of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, and helping to make the Kampuchean fatherland advance gradually through a transitional period toward socialism.

The great sacrifice made for the Kampuchean people's cause by the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms is of great and most profound significance. All generations of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms and their families have sacrificed their sons and husbands for the cause of the Kampuchean people. With lofty revolutionary spirit, the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms have braved through all obstacles and illness, fought bravely and resolutely on the battlefield, and died or become invalid just for the cause of the fraternal Kampuchean people's revolution. Every Kampuchean of all generations can never forget the splendid service made for them by the Vietnamese combatants and their families. On the contrary, the Kampuchean people respect and become more grateful to the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms for their sincere assistance. Our Kampuchean people love and respect the fathers and mothers of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms even more deeply than before.

The Kampuchean people clearly regard the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity and the Kampuchea-Laos strategic alliance as the decisive factors for the advance of the Kampuchean revolution. The great achievements made during the past more than 5 years by the Kampuchean people are inseparable from the assistance of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. The Vietnamese comrades-in-arms have a lofty proletarian internationalist spirit. Despite all serious obstacles and difficulties, the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms are still willing to sacrifice their lives and families in order to help the Kampuchean people.

On this solemn occasion, when the fraternal Vietnamese people are paying tribute to the war dead and invalids, the Kampuchean people bow their heads in gratitude to the Vietnamese war dead and invalids. We regard this day as a day to pay tribute to our Kampuchean war dead and invalids which falls on 31 July.

The Kampuchean people and combatants treasure in their hearts the service rendered by the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms, particularly those who have fallen and become invalid in Kampuchea in the cause of the Kampuchean people's revolution. We pledge to follow the heroic model of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms and to forever persevere the Kampuchea-Vietnam special friendship.

#### KAMPUCHEA COMMENTS ON BONDS WITH SOVIET UNION

BK280747 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "The Kampuchea-Soviet Bonds of Solidarity, Friendship, and Cooperation Have Been Strengthening Steadily" -- date not given]

[Text] The official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation led by Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, was successful.

The Kampuchea-Soviet joint communique clearly stated that the talks between the Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Chan Si and the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, were held in a sincere atmosphere. The two delegations agreed on all issues during the talks. This is splendid evidence of the bonds of solidarity and unity between the two parties, governments, and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This solidarity and unity have produced concrete results for the two peoples.

During the past few years, the friendship relations and the bonds of militant solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples have been strengthened and developed steadily in accordance with the spirit and significance of the Kampuchea-Soviet joint communique of 5 February 1980. The bonds of militant solidarity and cooperation in all fields between the two countries have been the important factors which have successfully contributed to the construction of socialism in each country. In particular, the two sides paid attention to further strengthening relations between the KPRP and the CPSU, which have great importance for the Kampuchean-Soviet relationship. Once more, the Soviet Union affirmed its principled line which consists of providing multiform aid and assistance to Kampuchea in building a new life and defending its revolutionary gains.

During the talks, the two sides discussed all measures aimed at intensifying and perfecting economic cooperation between the two countries, which has satisfactorily contributed to the development of PRK's economy and an improvement of the Kampuchean people's living standard. On that occasion, an agreement was concluded on the elaboration of concrete measures in the framework of future consultation between planning organs of the Soviet Union and the PRK on the development of bilateral economic relations for 1986-90. The two sides agreed to further contacts between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea in culture, education, public health, sports, and social organizations. Another agreement was signed on the creation of an intergovernmental Soviet-Kampuchean commission for commercial, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. When they discussed international affairs, the two sides affirmed their determination to defend international peace and security and to actively struggle against the militarist path of the United States and its military pacts in order to ease tension everywhere in the world.

Comrade Chan Si expressed the complete support of the PRK for all constructive proposals of the Soviet Union for disarmament, peace, to prevent the danger of nuclear war, and the threat to each other. Comrade Tikhonov affirmed the Soviet Union's full support for the peaceful principles of the PRK which has cooperated with the SRV and the LPDR to create an atmosphere of trust and a good and sincere neighborly atmosphere in Southeast Asia, and to resolve all disputes through dialogue in order to transform this region into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. The Soviet Union always supports the PRK's correct political principles at the United Nations and at various international conferences. This support has always raised the PRK's prestige in the world. The Soviet Union resolutely condemns maneuvers to use the United Nations to hide interference into the internal affairs of the PRK. It will consistently stand, as it has done so far, for the PRK's legitimate seat in that international organization. The great results of the visit of our party and government delegation to the Soviet Union have shown the good development of relations between the two parties, governments, and peoples. These successes have encouraged our people to score new victories in the defense and construction of our fatherland.

The Kampuchean people are confident that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples, as well as among the Kampuchean people and the peoples of various socialist countries, will last and steadily strengthen. This has been a factor for victory in the development of Kampuchea on the glorious socialist path. This has also contributed to the maintenance of peace in the region and in the world.

REPORTAGE ON CHAN SI'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

For Hungarian reportage of the visit by Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Hungary, including his talks with Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos, see the Hungary section of the 27 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VODK SAYS 150 FRESH SRV TROOPS AT PREAH VIHEAR

BK290826 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] On 7 July, the Vietnamese enemy sent five truck loads of about 150 fresh soldiers from Vietnam to the Preah Vihear battlefield. Is this a partial troop withdrawal of the Vietnamese enemy from Kampuchea, as it has made every effort to propagandize?

During the past nearly 6 years since the Vietnamese have attacked and occupied Kampuchea, everybody has realized that what they do is different from what they say. If they say that they are withdrawing their troops, this means that they are sending more troops. If they say that they are not staging any aggression, this means that they are definitely waging an aggression, and so on. Therefore, one cannot believe or take for granted any Vietnamese statement or promise because they are all lies.

VODK CHARGES SRV OBSTRUCTING PEACE EFFORTS

BK290546 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors With the Soviet International Expansionists Behind Them Are Not Easily Abandoning Their Aggressive, Expansionist Ambition"]

[Text] During the past nearly 6 years, the international community, including the United Nations, has called on the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny as a way of resolving the Kampuchean problem through political means. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have repeatedly rejected and insulted these proposals.

Recently, during his meeting with the ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe made a proposal to resolve the Kampuchean problem. This proposal called on the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their troops from Kampuchea. It was also related to general elections under UN supervision. Later on, Japan was to provide aid and to assist in the economic reconstruction of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. Not only have they not listened to this proposal, but the Hanoi Vietnamese have insulted this Japanese proposition. This has clearly shown to the world that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not abandoning their ambition to swallow Kampuchea and to pursue their aggression in accordance with their own aggressive, expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet boss.

The Vietnamese have rejected, denounced, and insulted all proposals calling on them to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese have not respected and implemented the UN resolutions. They have rejected the recent ASEAN proposal. They have also rejected and insulted the recent Japanese proposition. Therefore, the Vietnamese do not want to resolve the Kampuchean problem through political means. They are not listening to the calls of the international community. They have created various pretexts to refuse to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.



Various proposals of the international community to resolve the Kampuchean problem, in particular, the UN resolutions, have clearly guaranteed that after the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, Kampuchea will become an independent, peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned country and it will not threaten any neighboring countries. The Vietnamese do not accept these resolutions. Therefore, the Kampuchean problem is not one of a threat, as the Vietnamese have claimed, but it is the issue of the Vietnamese refusal to abandon their aggressive, expansionist ambition. Various propositions on dialogue raised by the Vietnamese are only tricky maneuvers. These Vietnamese proposals do not show that they have changed their stand or that they are ready to hold a dialogue to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the international community's demands. They are only maneuvers to divide the international front which has assisted and supported the Kampuchean people's just struggle. These Vietnamese maneuvers have been aimed at dividing the ASEAN countries so that they will not adhere to a strong stand against Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. Through this the Vietnamese have attempted to split the CGDK so that the Kampuchean resistance forces cannot unite and wage a vigorous struggle against them on the battlefield. These Vietnamese maneuvers have also been aimed at cheating the Kampuchean people into abandoning their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, to drop their weapons, and to wait to be liberated by them. Furthermore, these maneuvers have been directed to dupe the Vietnamese people so that they will not oppose the Le Duan clique, which has sent their children, grandchildren, and husbands to fight and die on the Kampuchean battlefields. All these maneuvers have been performed by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors so that they can restore their defeated situation step by step until they have the upper hand to destroy completely the Kampuchean resistance forces. At that time, the Vietnamese will be able to swallow Kampuchea and set up the Indochina Federation, and they will advance in conformity with their own aggressive, expansionist strategy in the region and the global expansionist strategy of their Soviet boss in this region. This is the true nature of the maneuver on a dialogue to resolve the issue of tension in the region that the Vietnamese, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices have made every effort to peddle every day throughout the world.

The international community has clearly realized that the Vietnamese have continued to perform their tricky maneuvers. The Vietnamese do not want to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. They are stubborn and are continuing to occupy Kampuchea. Therefore, the danger of the aggressive, expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets exists permanently in this region and it has become more serious. For that reason, the international community, in particular countries in the region, has realized that it is necessary to take concrete measures to heighten vigilance against all maneuvers on dialogue staged by Vietnam and the Soviet Union by continuing to stand firmly on the past five UN resolutions. The international community has understood that it is necessary to continue to assist and support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK in order to intensify the Kampuchean resistance forces against the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefields until the Vietnamese encounter many more difficulties, are at an impasse, cannot extricate themselves from this impasse and cannot pursue their war of aggression. At that time, the Vietnamese aggressors will turn toward a resolution of the Kampuchean problem in compliance with the international community's demands by agreeing to withdraw all of their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. The Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and all Kampuchean patriotic forces are determined to raise aloft the banner of the great national union and to continue to join hands in the vigorous struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefields until they are all driven out of Kampuchean territory.

All these measures have to be taken to pressure the Vietnamese to respect international law and the UN Charter and to agree to resolve the Kampuchean problem through political means by withdrawing all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the UN resolutions.

VODK CRITICIZES CHAN SI AS VIETNAMESE 'LACKEY'

BK270728 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Station commentary; "The True Nature of the Vietnamese Lackey Regime in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] Since 17 July, in response to prodding by Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Chan Si, lackey of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh, has been visiting the Soviet Union and a number of countries in Eastern Europe. During his stay in Moscow, Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov staged a solemn reception as though this Vietnamese lackey represents a real nation. Moreover, the Soviet Union also pretended to sign a number of cooperation agreements with the Chan Si delegation. Why do Vietnam and the Soviet Union strive to pamper this lackey? No one is surprised, for they realize that this is another attempt to peddle the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh before the upcoming UN General Assembly. However, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressor and their Soviet masters cannot dupe anyone.

For almost 6 years now both the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters have carried out all kinds of maneuvers to dupe others in an attempt to get people to recognize these lackeys in Phnom Penh as Kampuchea's legitimate and rightful regime and the real representative of the Kampuchean people so as to include these lackeys into the United Nations and other international organizations. In short they have been trying to get the world community to accept the Vietnamese act of aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli so that Vietnam can set up an Indochinese Federation and use it as base and springboard to commit further aggression and expansion in this region in accordance with its own aggressive expansionist strategy and the Soviet global aggressive expansionist strategy in this region. That is why the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and their Soviet masters have tried to spread propaganda and distort the real situation in Kampuchea in the cheapest way in order to cover up Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. They say the out and out lackeys of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh are revolutionary forces, that Vietnam has not committed aggression against Kampuchea, that Vietnam does not interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs, and so on. In reality, what is the true nature of a handful of these Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh? What is the real situation in Kampuchea?

The Vietnamese enemy have been trying for a long time to annex Kampuchea. In particular, after Vietnam was reunited, the Vietnamese authorities started intimidating Democratic Kampuchea, threatening it, and forcing it to be part of the Indochinese federation under Vietnam's control. However, Democratic Kampuchea wanted to be neutral, independent, and nonaligned and absolutely did not want to be included in Vietnam's Indochinese federation. Therefore, Democratic Kampuchea stood in the way of Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy and its aggressive expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. That is why the Vietnamese enemy sent troops to attack and commit aggression against Kampuchea's border areas, particularly from 1977 onward. However, the Vietnamese were successively defeated because the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and the entire Kampuchean people had united to resolutely fight against the aggressor force. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy realized that alone it could not annex Kampuchea, so it went off to sign a military pact with the Soviet international expansionists to procure weapons and support from the Soviet Union to attack Kampuchea until it managed to occupy a large part of Kampuchea at the end of 1978. Without Soviet participation, Vietnam could not have attacked and occupied Democratic Kampuchea. This is the real situation in Kampuchea, and there are no Heng Samrin revolutionary forces.

Heng Samrin and a handful of other Vietnamese lackeys are just a bunch of traitors and not a political party. Even their fellow traitors did not know one another before. Some of them were taken to Vietnam and brought up there from childhood. They married Vietnamese women, their offspring are Vietnamese, and they are Vietnamese through and through. They do not know Kampuchean society and have no political roots whatsoever in Kampuchea. Therefore, they have no Kampuchean soul at all, but are Vietnamese through and through. The Vietnamese dangled these men at the end of their tanks' cannons and put them up in Phnom Penh to cover up Vietnam's act of aggression in Kampuchea. As for the state authorities in Kampuchea, Vietnam directly controls and administers them from top to bottom, even down to the soldiers guarding these traitors. Heng Samrin and other traitors have no rights or privileges whatsoever -- on the one hand because they are incompetent and ignorant, and on the other, because Vietnam has given them no other right than to simply repeat Vietnamese orders like parrots. These men are the cheapest traitors, collaborating with the Vietnamese to barbarously and savagely exterminate the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean people hate them and do not need them, having kicked them out of society long ago. Therefore, these traitors, put up by the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh, do not represent the Kampuchean people in any way, but are just shadows of the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers in Kampuchea. As soon as the Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Kampuchea, these traitors will be finished.

Currently, there are only two forces in Kampuchea. The first is the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean nationalist resistance which are fighting directly against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield. The other is the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Kampuchea. This is the real situation in Kampuchea and the true nature of the Vietnamese lackeys and traitors in Phnom Penh. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and their Soviet masters cannot change this fact through their propaganda no matter how hard they pamper the Heng Samrin puppets. No one will recognize them. In fact, for almost 6 years now, apart from countries which are Soviet clients and accomplices, no one recognizes the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh. The world community considers the Heng Samrin clique a 100 percent Vietnamese puppet. The Soviet Union and Vietnam certainly cannot include these puppets in the United Nations. The world community will continue to support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK against the Vietnamese aggressors and will continue to firmly demand that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its aggressor forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny. This is the main and important current of the world community on the Kampuchean problem.



VIENTIANE 'ARTICLE' VIEWS ASEAN'S CONCERNS

BK291529 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 28 Jul 84

["Article": "The ASEAN Group Is Worried about Beijing's Schemes,"]

[Text] In implementing the scheme of big-nation expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia, and pursuing the policy of hostility to weaken the three Indochinese countries so as to swallow them at the end, the Beijing reactionary ruling circles deem it extremely necessary to drag the ASEAN group into the orbit of their influence. To win the trust of the ASEAN group, Beijing has colluded with the United States which is an old ally of the ASEAN countries and has used the so-called Kampuchea problem as the topic of their propaganda campaigns. Using the Kampuchea problem as the pretext, Beijing has waged slanderous campaigns, saying Vietnam is a small hegemonist and a threat to the security of the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand which has shared common borders with Kampuchea, and so forth.

Nevertheless, only a small number of ultrarightist reactionaries in some ASEAN countries have adopted the same line of thinking as China and have tried to persuade all the ASEAN countries to do the same. However, some ASEAN countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and others, have not agreed with the policy of the Chinese reactionary ruling circles. Far-sighted politicians and national-minded forces in the ASEAN group have openly expressed their disagreement on this policy. Such public opinion has developed into an extensive new trend exposing the dark scheme of the Beijing reactionary clique in trying to swallow the whole of Southeast Asia and obviously indicating that the threat to Southeast Asia is from China. This new trend has supported solving the regional problems between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries through negotiations.

The Kampuchean problem must be settled by the Kampuchean people, and the regional problems must be settled by countries in this region without external interference. Beginning in 1983, this positive trend was translated into reality when Indonesia and Vietnam exchanged delegations to consult with on the regional problems. Such activities have contributed to reducing political tensions between the countries in this region. At present, public opinion, which has come to understand that Vietnam is not a threat to the security of the ASEAN countries and which has opposed to China's policy, is becoming more extensive.

The conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers in mid-July clearly pointed out that public opinion in the ASEAN countries is worried about Beijing's schemes and has voiced vigorous opposition to the United States in increasing military cooperation with Beijing, which will eventually bring disaster to Southeast Asia. In the ASEAN group, there is only one country which wants to make the group serve China and which has openly supported the Pol Pot clique and the Beijing-backed tripartite Khmer government. In 1984, the frequent exchange of visits between Thai and Chinese delegations have clearly reflected that Thailand is becoming a pawn of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. Though the recent ASEAN foreign ministers conference issued a joint communique, in fact, two conflicting trends have already developed among the ASEAN countries -- the major trend is for building peace, and the minor one is for waging war.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. SCHEME TO ARM ASEAN

BK290500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington's Schemes To Arm ASEAN"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, the United States recently announced that 6,800 U.S. soldiers would soon take part in a joint military exercise with 3,000 men of the Thai Armed Forces in the Gulf of Thailand. The exercise, codenamed "Cobra Gold-84," will be carried out on land, sea, and in the air. It will involve 4 warships and 62 aircraft and will last until 10 August.

The military exercise, which is being carried out on a larger scale than ever before, is taking place at a time when the situation in Southeast Asia is tense and extremely complex. For this reason, various observers have viewed this event as part of Washington's dangerous schemes to draw various ASEAN countries, for example, a war atmosphere -- a favorable condition for the strategy of stockpiling weapons and arming henchmen of the U.S. imperialists in Asia and the Pacific.

Simultaneously with consolidating their forces in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, for example, and with building and consolidating their military alliance in the Northeast Asian region, the U.S. imperialists have made every effort and resorted to nasty tricks to put political, economic, and military pressure on ASEAN countries in order to force and encourage these countries, Thailand in particular, to follow the orbit of the arms race, to serve their dangerous strategy, and to protect their vital interests in this part of the world.

Nevertheless, thanks to the resolute struggle of various peace-loving nations in the region, the imperialists' nasty schemes have been repulsed and clearly exposed with each passing day. The statement made by the imperialists and other reactionary forces on threats from Vietnam can no longer deceive anyone. Public opinion and leading circles in Indonesia, Malaysia, and other ASEAN countries have reiterated on several occasions that the threat to the region is not from Vietnam but from China. This is why the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionary ruling group have intensified their collusion by creating a war atmosphere, increasing tension at the Vietnam-China border, and using their faithful reactionary henchmen to carry out provocations along the Kampuchean-Thai and Lao-Thai borders.

As everyone knows, the current tense situation at the Lao-Thai border was caused by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries -- faithful lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries -- by sending their troops to attack and occupy three Lao hamlets -- Ban Savang, Ban Kang, and Ban Mai in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province. This incident represents an open provocation and is part of their overall scheme against the three Indochina states. It constitutes an extremely barbarous violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the LPDR. The peace-loving people in the region, including the Thais, have condemned the dirty acts committed by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in attacking and seizing the three Lao hamlets.

The above incident constitutes the best opportunity for the U.S. imperialists to take advantage of the complex situation at the Lao-Thai and Kampuchean-Thai borders to pressure and force Thailand to arm itself and strengthen its Armed Forces, for example the Air Force.

Despite serious conflicts within the ultrarightist groups in the Thai ruling circles, and despite economic difficulties being faced by the Thai people in their material and spiritual life and their deteriorating social ills, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary circles have decided to increase their military budget to a level higher than before and to purchase F-16 A100-aircraft and other modern war weapons from the United States.

The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries also recently decided to take part in the large-scale joint Thai-U.S. exercise in the Gulf of Thailand to train Thai reactionary troops to use modern war weapons and equipment, and to show their loyalty to the U.S. imperialists' overall scheme. This joint exercise has posed a direct threat to peace and stability in the region and drawn Thailand into the orbit of the arms race. It has led to the stockpiling of weapons by the U.S. imperialists who are colluding with the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists to prepare for a dangerous, new war adventure against the interests of the various nations that cherish peace and social progress in this part of the world.

#### THAI TROOP BUILDUP, AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS REPORTED

BK281445 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] According to local news reports from Paklai District, the situation in three Lao hamlets -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, has grown more tense after the Thai side brought more troops to the three hamlets. Moreover, it has sent aircraft of many types, including warplanes, to brazenly violate Lao airspace over Paklai and [word indistinct] districts, Sayaboury Province.

On 21 July, the Thai side sent eight truckloads of additional troops to the three Lao hamlets. On 22 July, seven more truckloads of Thai troops were brought to the three hamlets. At 1020 on 23 July, Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops sent 1 (?T-47) aircraft and 1 OV-7 aircraft to fly reconnaissance missions and violate Lao airspace over Ban Gnai and Ban Det cantons. The aircraft flew many kilometers deep inside Lao territory for as long as 45 minutes. At 0930 on the same day, they sent F-105 aircraft to violate Lao airspace over the Paklai, Ken Thao, and Bo Ten areas and release propaganda leaflets brazenly lampooning the LPDR. At 0940 on the same day, they sent one OV-10 aircraft to fly a reconnaissance mission over the three hamlets. Later, at 0950 the Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops sent an F-6 aircraft to violate Lao airspace over two cantons in Ban Gnai and Ban Det.

On 24 July, they sent eleven truckloads of troops to the three Lao hamlets. At 0830 on the same day, they sent one F-5 aircraft to violate Lao airspace over Paklai District, flying six circles over the area. Meanwhile, F-5, T-28, and (?T-47) aircraft were sent to encroach upon Lao airspace over Boten District, Sayaboury Province.

On 25 July, they sent three tanks to (Kieu Hong Hap). On 26 July, between 0815 and 0845, they sent an A-37 reconnaissance plane and two F-5 aircraft to circle over the Ban Thong area on five occasions. The aircraft flew between two and four circles on each occasion.

It was also reported that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have now sent a large number of reinforcements to the three Lao hamlets. The reinforcements consisted of engineering, cavalry, and ranger units. The intensification of the military tension by the Thai side at the three Lao hamlets and neighboring areas shows their evil intentions to obstruct and sabotage the peaceful settlement of the problem at the three hamlets.



REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON SRV ATTACK IN BURIRAM

## POST Reports Attack

BK300108 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Vietnam unleashed an unexpected artillery barrage on a Khmer resistance position yesterday, driving more than 2,000 Kampucheans into Buriram Province and sparking a border alert.

Troops and Border Patrol Police [BPP] rushed to their positions as medical teams and aid workers from the United Nations Border Relief Operation and the International Committee for the Red Cross were brought in. Casualty figures from the attack were not available last night, but field sources said a number of Khmers were killed and wounded when the Hanoi gunners opened up.

They said 63 mortar and 105mm artillery and rounds rained down on Khmer People's National Liberation Front camp at O Bok, which houses some 2,000 civilians and 700 guerrillas, at about 5 a.m. The barrage prompted the Khmers to flee about two kilometres into Thai territory through the O Bok Pass in Ban Kruat District, Buriram. Yesterday's pounding shattered the relative calm which had prevailed along the Thai-Kampuchean border after Hanoi wound-up its annual dry season offensive in April.

Field sources said the Vietnamese fired from a base at Ban Sloenk Ampil, about six kilometres southeast of O Bok. The embattled resistance base is about 20 kilometres north of the KPNLF's Ampil stronghold which came under heavy attack by the Vietnamese during the last dry season. The sources said Vietnam was using fresh troops which have been "rotated" into Kampuchea to replace about 10,000 men sent home late last month. The Suranari Task Force and BPP units in charge of the northeastern border were placed on alert following the attack, the first of the rainy season.

A Bangkok-based aid official said last night: "The situation at O Bok is difficult" and that a "situation three" was declared there at 9 a.m., meaning that all foreign workers were to evacuate the camp immediately.

Earlier this week, Thai military officers said Vietnam was planning to break with tradition and resume attacks against resistance groups during the rainy season. Normally, Hanoi pulls out its forces when the rains come. The officers said it appeared that this year, the Vietnamese troops have dug in along the Thai border to try to prevent guerrillas from harassing their positions in Kampuchea. The field sources said fighting at the camp was continuing at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Army spokesman Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said the attack was only the start of a Vietnamese rainy season campaign. The attacking force, he said, comprised about 30 troops attached to Regiment 286.

## Prem Discusses Attack

BK3000733 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Interview given 30 July by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon to newsmen at Government House -- recorded]

[Text] [Preme] People flee to Thailand whenever there is fighting in Kampuchea. We have already laid down measures to deal with such influxes of people. These measures include those to be carried out by the military and the Thai and UN officials directly concerned with a problem. For this reason there is no problem as far as the latest influx of Khmer is concerned; we will implement our measures. The people who fled here will return after the situation returns to normal. That is all there is to it.

[Unidentified newsman] Do you think the situation will escalate?

[Prem] That is up to the warring parties. It does not concern us. It depends on the fighting in Kampuchea. The bigger the fight in Kampuchea the more people will flee to our country. In any event, the fighting should decrease in intensity as it is now the rainy season.

[Unidentified newsman] Many rounds reportedly fell on Thai territory during the latest fighting. Can you tell us about the damage?

[Prem] There is some damage.

#### Athit Comments

BK300158 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek told newsmen at the Army Club yesterday that as a result of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces' attack on the Khmer resistance forces' O Bok encampment, about 2,000 Kampuchean people fled into Thailand. Asked whether Thailand was hit by stray shells during the offensive, the supreme commander said several shells landed in Thailand's border area but there were no casualties. He said two soldiers of the Son Sann faction were wounded. Asked if the Kampuchean immigrants had been pushed back, General Athit said they had not been pushed back as they had just fled into the border area and as the fighting was still going on. He noted that the drive was not a major one but only mopping-up operation against the resistance forces.

Meanwhile, Army Secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut reported that at 0920 on 29 July about 300 soldiers of the Heng Samrin regime and a number of Vietnamese soldiers armed with 60-mm and 82-mm rocket launchers launched an offensive against the Khmer resistance forces of the Son Sann faction at O Bok encampment in Ampil, Oddar Meanchey. They were supported by heavy weapons of various types. As a result, several 122-mm artillery rounds hit O Bok encampment, wounding two soldiers of Democratic Kampuchea. A number of Kampuchean civilians fled into Thailand about 2 km deep, west of O Bok Pass, Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province.

#### JAPAN'S MITI MINISTER OKONOGI VISITS FOR TALKS

##### Call on Prem

BK270909 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning told Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi that he wanted to see fairness in bilateral trade between Thailand and Japan.

Mr Okonogi, who called on Gen Prem at Government House, pledged that he would carefully look into matter and try his best to solve trade problems between the two countries. The Japanese minister was led to see Gen Prem by Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek and Thai Ambassador to Japan Wichian Watthanakhun.

Gen Prem told Mr Okonogi that the main problem was the trade imbalance which needed urgent solution. The premier admittee that Thailand had to develop its export procedures for this purpose. Mr Okonogi is here to attend the two-day official meeting of the Thailand-Japan Joint Committee on Trade at the Oriental Hotel.

A Thai official said yesterday that the Japanese delegation failed to show a "responsive attitude to the Thai delegation's proposal that Japan buy more Thai goods." The Japanese simply told the Thai team that they would only take note. Thailand wants Japan to buy tapioca pellets for its animal feed industry to reduce the huge surplus of tapioca.

#### Koson Displeased Over Talks

BK280143 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jul 84 pp 1, 22

[Text] Japan's pledge to buy 600 million baht of Thai rice was perhaps the only concrete gain Thailand derived from bilateral trade talks which ended yesterday, despite Thai efforts to push for major concessions to reduce its bulky trade deficit with Japan.

All of Thailand's requests for trade privileges to reduce the deficit went largely unheeded. Thailand asked Japan to lower tariffs on Thai goods, mostly agricultural products, and do away with non-tariff trade barriers and buy more from Thailand.

While promising to find ways to help Thai exports, the Japanese delegates remained non-committal to the demands, saying they had to consult government agencies and the private sector. The Japanese team was led by Minister of International Trade and Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi. Some Japanese delegates insisted their country was obliged under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to pursue an "indiscriminatory global trade policy" -- which means that giving trade privileges only to Thailand is unacceptable. Besides, a senior Japanese official said it would be difficult to give privileges to several Thai agricultural products because of political pressure from interest groups, mostly Japanese farmers. Among the products Thailand requested privileges for were frozen boneless chicken, castor oil, tapioca flour and canned pineapple.

After the session, Mr Okonogi said Japan also had "internal problems" to think of when dealing with Thailand's trade deficits with Japan. But he pledged Japan would complete the purchase of Thai rice for distribution to Third World countries within next March.

After the meeting, the Thai delegates said they would suspend Japanese aid to projects "deemed to be not responsive to the country's economic needs". Most likely targets are cultural and sport programmes financed by Japanese aid.

Commerce Minister Koson Khrairoek, who headed the Thai delegation said Japanese aid to programmes like the eastern seaboard development and export promotion will be continued and encouraged. The suspension did not in any way reflect "Thailand's displeasure with the outcome of the talks," he said.

Speaking after the meeting, Mr Koson said he was satisfied with the outcome even though Japan remained largely non-committal on means to lower Thailand's huge deficits with Japan. Mr Koson said the Japanese asked Thailand to monitor efforts to reduce the gap, and the Foreign Trade Department would be charged with the task.

Japan called on Thailand to look at the problem in a broader view and in light of the differences in industrial and trade structure between both countries. He also quoted the Japanese minister as saying he had no authority to give an immediate answer to the Thai requests but would discuss them with government agencies concerned. Both sides agreed to hold annual ministerial-level meetings and the next session would be held in Tokyo.



Likening Japan's relationship with Thailand to that of a doctor and patient, Mr Koson said Japan should try to cure Thailand's disease "but not send us a psychiatrist". Last year's trade deficit with Japan totalled about 37,000 million baht, accounting for nearly half of the total trade deficit.

Mr Koson said that the selective aid suspension was intended to "ensure that every yen Thailand gets from Japan will be spent in the most useful way". But the move would not affect projects already under way. A committee was formed two weeks ago to look into ways to correct the trade imbalance with Japan, but Mr Koson said Thailand would not contemplate retaliatory measures if the gap grew because of our low bargaining power. "Our exports account for only a small bit of their imports while their exports are crucial to our economy."

#### LAO OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TALKS BEFORE DEPARTURE

BK271418 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Deputy Laotian Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat reportedly said yesterday he may return to Bangkok for the next Thai-Laotian talks early next month. Mr Souban, who led the Laotian delegation at the 3-day border talks which started last Saturday, flew back to Vientiane yesterday to consult his government.

Speaking before this departure, Mr Souban thanked the Thai Foreign Ministry for its hospitality and in arranging the meeting. The minister also said the other members of the delegation are still in Bangkok to continue talks with Thai authorities.

The 3-day talks ended in deadlock as the Laotian delegation demanded that Thai troops withdraw from those villages without guaranteeing to pull their forces from the area.

#### PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT LEADS DELEGATION TO USSR

BK290150 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin and his party left last night for a 12-day official visit to the Soviet Union and Poland. Dr Ukrit said that the trip is designed to better ties between the Thai Parliament and the national assemblies of the two countries. Accompanying Dr Ukrit during his trip will be his wife, Mrs Monthini, senators Gen Pramot Thawonchan, Gen Sup Aksaranukhro, Lt-Gen Phak Minakanit, Dr Aphichai Chantarasen and two parliamentary officials.

#### CABINET APPROVES FOREIGN MINISTRY RESHUFFLE

BK300945 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Cabinet has approved the Foreign Ministry's plan to reshuffle its high-ranking officials, the ministry said this morning. Included in the reshuffle list are the Director General of the Political Department Suthi Prasatwinitchai who is to be appointed the first deputy permanent secretary; Techa Bunnak is to become second deputy permanent secretary; and Thai Ambassador to Brussels M.R. Thep Thewakun is to become the director general of the Political Department.

Thawiphan Singha is to be appointed the director general of the Protocol Department; Sakon Wannaphruk is to become secretary general of the ASEAN Office; and Pracha Khunakasem is to become the director general of the Economics Department.

Thawat Atthayuk is to be appointed an ambassador attached to the ministry; M.R. Sutthisawang Kritsadakon is to become ambassador to Buenos Aires; while Sirachai Phutiphaet is to become ambassador to Mexico.

Ambassador to Hanoi, Montri Chalichan is to be transferred to Geneva while Ambassador to Geneva Owat Sutthiwatnaruphut is to be transferred to London. Praphot Narintharangkun is to be appointed ambassador to Kenya.

#### AIR FORCE ON PLANS TO BUY RADAR DEFENSE SYSTEM

BK300113 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The Royal Thai Air [RTAF] Force can only afford a new air warning system if the United States offers "very favourable" terms of payment, the BANGKOK POST was told yesterday.

A senior RTAF official said the minimum 3,000 million baht price tag on the system was far more than estimated and the plan would have to be scrapped if the U.S. did not agree to long-term repayments with low interest. The official said the RTAF's intention to buy a squadron of F16-A1000 jet fighters would exhaust the service's development fund of 2,500 million baht a year. The F-16 request -- yet to be approved by the U.S. Congress -- would cost up to 12,000 million baht.

Air Force officials have said the present manually-operated system, which has been in use for more than 20 years, is obsolete and offers little protection from external threats. The new, automatic system would enable interceptor aircraft to be scrambled in much less time. Because of budget constraints, the RTAF plans to gradually install the system in the Central Plains, the Northeast and the South, which are considered most vulnerable to surprise air attacks. The official said a contract would be signed soon if the U.S. agreed to easier terms.

#### CPT DEFECTORS HELD, LINKED TO PREM DEATH PLOT

BK280929 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Crime Suppression [Division -- CSD] police have arrested six communist defectors in Sakon Nakhon in a raid believed to be linked to an attempt on the life of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in Lop Buri two years ago.

Among the six suspects arrested on July 20 in Sawang Daen Din District of Sakon Nakhon was Withit Chandawong, a former CPT [Communist Party of Thailand] insurgent leader of Zone 555.

The six were reportedly "invited" for questioning by a team of police and soldiers on the order of Police CSD Commander Maj-Gen Bunchu Wangkanon. Pol Maj-Gen Bunchu is known to have been handling the case concerning the attempt on the life of Gen Prem on July 1982 in Lop Buri. It was also not known where the six former insurgents were taken for questioning.

Withit and his men were said to have been suspected of planning to conduct urban activities and trying to contact some former "Young Turks" army officers and academics.

Withit is the son of late Khrong Chandawong who was executed during the reign of the late Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. Withit's jungle alias was Comrade Phan. He surrendered to the authorities in 1982. He unsuccessfully stood for elections in April 1983.

TRUONG CHINH REMARKS ON PEACE POLICY NOTED

BK271449 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] During the last 3 months Beijing repeatedly slandered Vietnam. It was also the time when Chinese troops seriously shelled Vietnamese territory: 200,000 big artillery shells including H-12 rockets were fired into many places along the Sino-Vietnamese northern border line. The densely populated town of Ha Giang, 20 km from the common border was shelled again and again. Heavy shellings were fired into Vietnamese places at the peak hours. On one occasion, Chinese troops made the shelling at the time when thousands of pupils left examination rooms.

While Beijing made noisy slander against Vietnam, it was marching six regular Army corps to the Vietnamese border and ordering many regular regiments to carry out nibbling attacks at many Vietnamese villages. At present Chinese troops still occupied illegally many heights deep inside Vietnamese territory. In mid-July when the Beijing authorities made a distortion that Vietnam has sent a division to infiltrate into China for threatening it, Chinese troops themselves were firing thousands of big guns at many villages in Yen Minh, Dong Van, and Hoang Su Phi Districts of Ha Tuyen province.

What is the reason for this new slanderous campaign? It is nothing but a scheme aimed covering up their criminal acts and preparing for new war escalation against Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. These brazen acts of the Chinese authorities are part of their hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at weakening the three Indochinese countries then dominating the whole Indochinese peninsula. More brazen still, of late Beijing has resorted every mean to instigate, divide, and sabotage the trend toward dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN countries and that undermining peace and stability in the region.

Beijing's design which has been revealed in the official document of the ASEAN foreign ministerial conference is a common proof of its dark scheme. Recently on 26 July at a talk with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the Beijing authorities persistently demanded an unilateral Vietnamese troops pull out from Kampuchea so that Beijing is free to use its genocidal Pol Pot clique and its accomplices to sabotage the peaceful construction of the Kampuchean people and gradually bring the Pol Pot clique and its (?corpse) back to Kampuchea. But truth always remains truth. No Chinese slander and distortion can deceive anybody. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja once said that Chinese acts along the Sino-Vietnamese border are harmful to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

While China is slandering Vietnam and other Indochinese countries and trying to undermine the trend toward dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese countries pursue their correct stand and good-will attitude, wishing to live in peace and friendship with all neighboring countries. Speaking at a state banquet in honor of the Mozambican party and state delegation, Council of State President Truong Chinh affirmed that with its principled foreign policy Vietnam, together with Laos and Kampuchea, is ready to normalize relations with all neighboring countries, including China. President Truong Chinh also said that the three Indochinese countries are committed to improving the situation in Southeast Asia and making this region a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.



BORDER DISTRICT REMAINS STEADFAST AGAINST PRC

OW271838 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27 -- Viewed from the top of Na Khe mountain which is aptly called a "firing coordinate" for the Chinese troops massed on the other side of the border, the ground was full of craters made by Chinese heavy artillery shells. What remains of formerly luxuriant rows of young pine trees bordering the road are only scorched and torn-off tree stumps. In the district town of Yen Minh are heaps of rubble, vestiges of shelled offices, food stores and shops. Farther off, on the foot of the mountain range along the border are blown-up houses whose owners have now been evacuated to safer places in the hinterland. It was at Na Khe that Chinese artillery had hit a bus, killing and injuring seven.

Yen Minh is one of the four border districts of Ha Tuyen. Since early March this year China has fired hundreds of thousands of rounds of heavy artillery, mortar, and rockets on nearly every place in the district. Several Chinese infantry regiments have mounted repeated land-grabbing attacks on Yen Minh. But amid this daily and hourly threat to their life, the farmers have continued to grow their crops. They have just harvested more than 200 hectares of spring rice with an average yield of 2.23 tons per hectare. 5,000 hectares of maize also gave high yield. The number of cows and buffaloes increased by about 7 per cent over last year. Grain production per head of population has risen to 280 kgs per year. If the yield from the family economy is taken into account some villages have got as many as 350 kg or 430 kg.

For the first time in its history, this mountainous district has become self-sufficient in food. The Chinese use every ploy in an attempt to buy off the local ethnic minorities but this, too, fails. For several years now (?since) the Chinese started hostilities, none of the population has left for China. Yen Minh is proud of its people and its cadres who are as hard-working in production as courageous and creative in fighting the military commander of Thu Lung Commune, together with a score of militia, fought off a much bigger enemy land-grabbing force, killing or wounding 150 Chinese soldiers. And not the militia alone. From all party and state offices in the region, the self-defence force of the workers and public servants joined the fight, giving timely and effective support to those at the front line.

The letters of commendation and exhortation, the parcels of gifts coming from as far as Ho Chi Minh City, are adding strength to the fight of the population of 15 different ethnic origins in this remote district of Ha Tuyen Province.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES THAI RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK280508 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jul 84

[NHAN DAN 28 July commentary: "Serving as a Tool for Beijing To Sabotage Peace in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Despite repeated setbacks in their attempts to reverse the situation, the Beijing reactionaries remain stubborn in seeking ways to grasp more firmly the reactionary forces in the Thai ruling circles. They are trying to intensify political and military collusion between Beijing and Bangkok so as to oppose the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and to sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Thailand has served as an important pawn for the Beijing reactionaries in their strategy of expansion into Southeast Asia since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot regime by the Kampuchean people. As already pointed out in a white book of the PRK Foreign Ministry on the Chinese authorities' crimes against Kampuchea, over the past 5 years Beijing has striven to bind Thailand to China's war chariot and to drive Bangkok into a state of confrontation with Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole in an attempt to oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth and reinstall the genocidal regime in Kampuchea.

The current trip to Beijing of Thai foreign minister Sitthi Sawetsila to meet with Chinese powerholders has marked a new step forward by China in its pursuit of the above-mentioned policy. Once again the Beijing ruling circles have sworn that China is a reliable friend of the Bangkok reactionaries and have promised more aid for them so as to push Thailand into pursuing its dangerous path. Beijing's policy of colluding with Washington and Bangkok against the three Indochinese countries constitutes a threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This fact has become increasingly clear. Many leaders in a number of ASEAN countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia have openly expressed their concern over increased U.S. arms supply to China. This has further intensified the threat posed by China to the security of the ASEAN countries.

Facts also show that the policies adopted by Beijing and the Bangkok authorities, which run completely counter to the interests of the Thai people, have met with protests by progressive public opinion and other well-informed political circles in Thailand.

#### SRV LEADERS CONGRATULATE NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE

OW290949 Hanoi VNA in English 0823 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent his warm congratulations to Mr David Lange on his appointment as prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Dominion of New Zealand.

In his congratulatory message, Chairman Pham Van Dong said: "May the friendship between our two countries be constantly consolidated and developed. I wish your excellency good health and many successes in your noble mission".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message greeting Mr David Lange on his appointment as New Zealand minister of foreign affairs.

#### PHAM VAN DONG GREET'S ANTIBOMB MEETING IN JAPAN

BK300746 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, has sent a message of greetings to the 1984 international conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs, which is being held in Tokyo, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki, Japan. The message reads in part as follows:

While exerting efforts to struggle for the construction and defense of their country, the people and Government of the SRV are determined to stand by all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world and fully support the lofty aims of the conference as well as the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist and peace-loving countries. They will also struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, thus contributing actively to the present common struggle of the people in the world for peace and disarmament. We wish the conference fine success.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO FRENCH COUNTERPARTS

OW290947 Hanoi VNA in English 0812 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 28 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his warm congratulations to Laurent Fabius on his appointment as premier of the French Republic.

In his congratulatory message, Chairman Pham Van Dong said: "I wish Your Excellency good health and fine success in your noble mission. May the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and France further develop."

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message greeting Claude Cheysson on his reappointment as minister for external relations of the French Republic.

WORLD OPINION RAPS PRC 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST SRV

OW271748 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27 -- "We condemn all acts of aggression sabotage and against Socialist Vietnam", said the Palestine-Vietnam Friendship Association in a recent message to its Vietnamese counterpart.

The message continued: "We side with the Vietnamese people and the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in their just struggle to defend their socialist homeland and the independence of Laos and Kampuchea. We fully support Vietnam in the defence of its territory and of its revolutionary achievements.

"We support Vietnam's proposals for settling the disputes between Vietnam and China by peaceful negotiations. We also support the recent proposals of the foreign ministers' conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for solving all problems and disputes in the region by peaceful means".

"We highly value Vietnam's role in the struggle against any acts of aggression and sabotage and support its sincere and disinterested efforts in helping the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea to abolish the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary groups and bring about stability, security and peace in the region".

In conclusion, the message said: "The entire Palestinian people express their solidarity with the people of Vietnam and their full support for Vietnam's domestic and foreign policies".

In a recent message to the Vietnamese Embassy in India, the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea (affiliated to the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization) strongly condemned the Chinese authorities' aggressive schemes and acts against the Vietnamese people.

The message expressed the Indian people's "full solidarity with the Vietnamese people and their conviction that with the support of freedom-loving people and of all those who admire the heroic cause of Vietnam, and with their courage and patriotism and the justness of their cause for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese people, closely uniting with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, will foil any despicable aggressive actions".



'GRAND MEETING' WELCOMES MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

BK271428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Report on 26 July Hanoi meeting welcoming Mozambican party and government delegation led by President Samora Moises Machel -- portions recorded]

[Text] This afternoon the people in the capital held a grand meeting at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi to welcome a Mozambican party and government delegation led by President Samora Moises Machel, which is now on an official friendship visit to our country.

Attending this afternoon's grand meeting were many comrades of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the VFF Central Committee, representatives of various public organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi, and scores of the people of various strata in the capital. All the comrade members of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM] party and government delegation were present at the meeting.

The meeting began at 1500 with members of the presidium of the meeting present on the stage. Participating in the presidium on the Vietnamese side were Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Nguyn Giap, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee; Vo Dong Giang, minister of the state and acting minister of foreign affairs; Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; and many other comrades. Present as members of the Presidium on the Mozambican side were Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party and president of the PR; Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly, and leader of Sofals Province; (Famela) dos Santos, wife of Comrade Marcelino dos Santos; Major General Sebastiano Marcos Mabote, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy to the People's Assembly, vice minister of national defense, and chief of staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces; (Felicia) Mabote, wife of Comrade Sebastiso Marcos Mabote; and a number of other comrades.

After a military band played the national anthems of Mozambique and Vietnam, children of the capital and good nephews and nieces of Uncle Ho respectfully presented beautiful bouquets of flowers to the members of the meeting presidium. Amid an atmosphere filled with solidarity and friendship, Comrade Truong Chinh opened the meeting:

[Begin Truong Chinh recording] Esteemed Marshal and President Samora Machel, dear comrade members of the high-level Mozambican party and government delegation, comrades and friends: Today, the Vietnamese people, with honor and pleasure, warmly welcome a high-level Mozambican party and government delegation led by Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the party and president of the PRM, and emissary of the heroic Mozambican people, now on an official friendship visit to the SRV.

We welcome you, comrades, and congratulate the Mozambican people on the independence and freedom they have gained in their long, persistent, and heroic armed struggle against the Portuguese colonialist regime. We welcome you, comrades, and congratulate you on your many significant successes in the cause of building and defending the country against the South African apartheid regime and on your contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in Africa and the rest of the world.

We are convinced that this visit to Vietnam of the Mozambican party and government delegation will mark a new development in the relations of militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries. Allow me to solemnly declare the meeting open and to invite Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, to deliver a speech. [applause] [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Le Van Luong warmly welcomed the distinguished Mozambican guests, the outstanding representatives of a courageous and industrious nation, who have paid an official friendly visit to our country and brought close solidarity and strong encouragement to our people.

The speech asserted the significance of the revolution achieved by the Mozambique people 9 years ago, which put an end to nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonialist domination. In the past 9 years since regaining independence, the Mozambique people have strenuously overcome untold difficulties and recouped damages in order to restore and develop production and build a system of progressive education, culture, and public health. At the same time, they have conducted a long and complicated struggle against the acts of sabotage by the South African apartheid clique and its reactionary henchmen in order to defend and develop their revolutionary gains.

After analyzing the present very tense world situation caused by the U.S. warmongers and the Beijing reactionaries, and after asserting the vigorous growth of the three revolutionary currents, Comrade Le Van Luong said:

[Begin recording] Respected and beloved Comrade Samora Machel, dear comrades in the Mozambican delegation, dear friends and other comrades: History has linked the Vietnamese people to the African people in general, and to the Mozambique people in particular through a loyal and brilliant relationship of solidarity.

Thirteen years ago during the days of fierce resistance against the United States for national salvation, a delegation of the National Liberation Front of Mozambique led by President Samora Machel visited Vietnam and brought profound feelings to the Vietnamese people which would never fade in our memory.

Today, at a time when the revolution in our two countries has entered a new stage, your presence, comrades, in the country of Vietnam is another eloquent token of close solidarity and unity between our two nations. In the atmosphere imbued with friendship and militant solidarity of this festival, the Vietnamese people would like to convey their sincere gratitude to the Frelimo party, the government, and all the people of Mozambique for those sentiments of solidarity and loyalty. Once again, the Vietnamese people assert their militant solidarity with the most resolute and strong support for the revolutionary cause of the Mozambican people. [applause] [end recording]

Amidst thunderous ovation, President Samora Moises Machel made a statement: [Begin Machel recording in Portuguese fading into Vietnamese translation] Respected and beloved Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; dear comrades and friends:

For the 3 days we have been here, the Vietnamese people have offered us affectionate friendship, fraternal hospitality, and militant solidarity. Even while still flying over President Ho Chi Minh's country, we were already deeply moved because this is our first visit to a unified independent Vietnam. This brings to our memories the epic of the Vietnamese people, who have struggled against colonialism and imperialism and have enjoyed prestige in the international arena. When speaking of Vietnam, we speak of those who believe in the final victory. This is the reason for our visit. [applause] [end recording]

The statement by Comrade Samora Machel devoted fine sentiments and words to speak of Vietnam. Comrade Samora Machel expressed profound feelings in talking about Uncle Ho, the respected and beloved leader of the Vietnamese and world peoples. He highly evaluated the Vietnamese people's struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces.

The Vietnamese people's victory has vigorously encouraged the Mozambican people's struggle. He strongly condemned the nuclear war being prepared by the United States and asserted that the revolution would certainly triumph. His address was interrupted several times by applause of the delegates. Following his address, all the members of his delegation presented a song praising the Mozambican people's revolution. In an atmosphere full of friendship with the brothers who share the same trenches to fight against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid, Comrade Truong Chinh concluded the meeting. The national anthem concluded the solemn meeting of the Hanoi people to welcome the party-state delegation of the PRM led by President Samora Moises Machel which is on an official friendly visit to our country.

#### Truong Chinh Bids Farewell

OW271628 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 27 -- The visiting Mozambican party and state delegation led by President Samora Moises Machel left here for Ho Chi Minh City this morning. A grand farewell ceremony was arranged in Chi Linh Square in the presence of President of the State Council Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and many other senior party and state officials.

Earlier, at the Government Guest-House, President Truong Chinh welcomed the fine success of the visit of President Samora Moises Machel and other distinguished Mozambican guests which, he said, would help enhance the militant solidarity and close friendship between Vietnam and Mozambique. He wished the Mozambican people under the leadership of the F.R.E.L.I.M.O. party ever greater successes in national construction and defence and President Samora Moises Machel and the other distinguished Mozambican guests the best of health and success in their current Vietnam trip.

In reply, President Samora Moises Machel expressed his satisfaction with and deep confidence in his Vietnam visit which, he said, would further promote the time-honoured solidarity between the two peoples. At 8:00 hrs, President Samore Moises Machel and his party left the Government Guest-House in the company of President Truong Chinh, chairman Pham Van Dong and other senior officials. A guard of honour presented arms and a military band struck up the national anthems of Vietnam and Mozambique while 21 guns roared in salute to farewell the distinguished Mozambican guests.

President Samora Moises Machel, accompanied by President Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong, reviewed a guard of honour of the Vietnam People's Army and went round to meet Vietnamese senior officials present at the farewell ceremony.



Thousands of Hanoians lined up the streets from Chi Linh Square to the outlying district leading to the international airport to bid farewell to President Machel and the other Mozambican guests who had to pause time and again to wave to the well-wishers. The Mozambican delegation flew to Ho Chi Minh City in the company of Huynh Tan Phat, vice president of the State Council; and Ha Van Lau, vice minister for foreign affairs.

#### Delegation Concludes Visit

OW290843 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29 -- The high-level party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the party and president of the republic, left Ho Chi Minh City Saturday morning, concluding its official friendship visit to Vietnam. It was seen off at the Tan Son Nhut Airport by Huynh Tan Phat, vice-president of the State Council; Mai Chi Tho, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee; Ha Van Lau, vice-foreign minister; and representatives of mass organizations and large crowds of the population.

It was received by Mai Chi Tho at the Thong Nhat conference hall in the evening of July 27. Huynh Tan Phat and Ha Van Lau were present on the occasion. Mai Chi Tho expressed his joy to welcome that distinguished Mozambican guests, saying that the delegation had brought to the Vietnamese people the friendship and close solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples.

Marshal Samora Moises Machel said he and his delegation were happy to visit the city named after President Ho Chi Minh to see that the visit has been a success. He wished the population of Ho Chi Minh City success in building socialism and defending the socialist homeland.

#### UNITS COMMENDED FOR AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY WORK

BK261043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] During 1983 the socialist emulation movement developed comprehensively. More spheres of activities were intensified than in the previous years. To date 97 localities and units have been awarded the rotation banner by the Council of Ministers chairman for their achievements in the emulation movement.

Leading in agricultural production are Tien Giang, Quang Ninh, Quang Nam-Danang, Dong Nai Province, and Haiphong Municipality. Tien Giang Province achieved a rice yield of 7.3 metric tons per hectare, leading all provinces throughout the country in rice productivity. Thanh Hoa Province procured the highest volume of rice in the north, exceeding the plan norm by 13 percent, or 10 percent more than in 1982. Cuu Long Province satisfactorily carried out grain management and distribution, exceeding its plan norm by 9 percent, or 53,000 metric tons more than in 1982.

Symbolizing achievement in industrial production are construction units of the Pha Lai thermopower worksite, the Da River hydropower general corporation, the Thang Long Bridge joint enterprise, the railway general department, and the truck transportation department. These are major units of the communications and transportation sector which have overcome difficulties and scored initial achievements in opposing negative phenomena. They have also been commended by the Council of Ministers chairman.

AUSTRALIASCHOLES ON PATROLS AGAINST DRUG RUNNERS

BK270735 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Scholes, says efforts to combat drug runners operating out of the north of Australia are stronger than ever. Mr Scholes was responding to a call from the opposition for more funds for air surveillance of northern Australia for defense purposes and to stop drug traffic.

Mr Scholes said the federal government had to set up coastal protection units controlled and coordinated by the federal police which made coastal surveillance more effective and cost effective. The debate about coastal surveillance stems from comments by the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, that unidentified aircraft reported by Indonesian authorities over East Timor might belong to drug runners.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF TRADE -- Australia has finished the financial year with a big improvement in its balance of trade figures. The new statistics show that at the end of June, exports for the 1983-84 year have exceeded imports by \$282 million -- that's a turnaround from deficit to surplus \$1,232 million on the results of the previous financial year. The rural and nonrural exports rose by 15 percent while imports rose by 9 percent. However, the current accounts deficit of \$6,573 million was up \$255 million on the previous financial year. The increase in government payments on other transfers of money overseas was up by more than \$1,400 million -- more than upsetting the improvement in the trade performance. Capital inflow into Australia during 1983-84 was down \$325 million on the previous year. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 11 Jul 84 BK]

NEW ZEALANDLANGE 'STRONGLY REAFFIRMS' NUCLEAR SHIPS POLICY

BK300657 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jul 84

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has strongly reaffirmed his government's ban on visits by nuclear-armed or powered ships but maintains it will not mean the end of the ANZUS defense alliance. The newly elected prime minister admitted that there were differences on the matter between his Labor government and the United States, but he said the ban on nuclear ships was not negotiable, and he did not expect any such visits before New Zealand's next elections in 1987.

The American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, has said the ANZUS Treaty, which also includes Australia, could not exist without port calls, but no requests for American warships to visit New Zealand had been planned for the next 6 months. Mr Lange said the real issue was not visits in themselves but the ripple effect of a nuclear ban on the attitudes of other allies of the United States. The New Zealand leader said the ban was in the interest of his country's security and was something its friends would accommodate.

Questioned about New Zealand's relations with South Africa, Mr Lange also reaffirmed that the South African Consulate in Wellington would be closed within months. He said South Africa's policy of apartheid or separate racial development was so alien to New Zealand that the mission must go.

MOKHTAR ON BASIS FOR TIMOR TALKS WITH PORTUGAL

BK281535 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has once again made it clear that any possible resumption of talks between Indonesia and Portugal on East Timor must be based on the principle that East Timor has been part of the Indonesian territory. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today, Minister Mokhtar said that the East Timor issue has been settled since the East Timorese decided to incorporate the territory into Indonesia in 1976.

Murdani: 'Disturbances' Overcome

BK280908 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 28 Jul 84

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, July 28 (AFP) -- Indonesian Army Chief General Benni Murdani has said that the Army has quelled the unrest in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor which Indonesia took over nearly nine years ago. Gen Murdani, who was responsible for the 1975 campaign, was speaking during ceremonies in East Timor for "heroes" who died in the military action.

According to the Armed Forces magazine, AB, Gen Murdani said the military had "successfully" quelled the region's turmoil. "Disturbances to peace which could undermine the foundation of the Indonesian people have happened in the past years, but the Armed Forces whose task it is to overcome disturbances, have carried out their obligation with success," he was quoted as saying.

The semi-official ANTARA NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday that Gen Murdani recently said here that "several hundred" separatists still remained in the mountains.

The number of East Timor political prisoners in detention is approaching several thousand, religious sources said. The head of the Catholic Church in East Timor, Carlos Ximenes Belo, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE early this week that the exact number was difficult to determine because the prisoners were being held in many places in East Timor and in other provinces. "We also don't know the number of people who have disappeared," he added.

The International Red Cross was allowed recently to visit several of the detention centers, but United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar launched an appeal Thursday for the Red Cross to be able to see all of the Timorese being held.

The U.N. and Portugal, the former colonial power in East Timor, have never recognized the annexation. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said here yesterday that his country was maintaining "contacts" with Portugal but that these could not be interpreted as negotiations. Portugal recently reaffirmed its support for self-determination in the territory.

TIMES VIEWS ASEAN-PACIFIC COOPERATION TALKS

BK281029 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Results of ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting and Dialogues"]

[Text] As the results of the 17th annual meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers and of the ASEAN foreign ministers dialogues with the five foreign ministers from the Pacific basin countries held a few days ago in Jakarta, ASEAN has entered into new important dimensions in the economic and political fields.



In the economic field, ASEAN and a group of five Pacific countries, namely Japan, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, during their dialogues, agreed to start an ASEAN-Pacific cooperation based on the real and practical needs of the peoples of the region. It will start off with the concrete programme of developing human resources in the area. This idea was originally broached by Indonesia but was subsequently adopted by ASEAN and finally agreed by the ASEAN five dialogue partners.

On the conclusion of the dialogues last Friday, the senior officials of the 11 countries (6 ASEAN countries and 5 Pacific countries) led by the Indonesian foreign minister discussed and made an inventory of the institutes and bodies dealing with the development of human resources in the ASEAN-Pacific region. In the meeting, Indonesia was appointed coordinator of the cooperation and will host the meeting of the senior officials before the next annual meeting.

This uninstitutionalised cooperation will not be confined to the 11 countries only but will include all the islands countries in the Pacific as well, as long as they wish to join the cooperation. Apparently as a Pacific country, the PRC is not excluded from the ASEAN-Pacific cooperation.

But what about the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos which are also Pacific countries? As a matter of fact the press did inquire last Friday what would be the attitude of the 11 countries if the Soviet Union offered to make its human resources institutes available for the ASEAN-Pacific cooperation. The Indonesian foreign minister, as reported by the daily SINAR HARAPAN the following day, replied that the matter would be considered by the 11 member countries in their next annual meeting. We have the feeling that Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos will also not automatically be included in the ASEAN-Pacific cooperation. Their inclusion will have to be approved first by the 11 countries, especially as long as the Kampuchean question is not yet solved.

In this case, will the ASEAN-Pacific cooperation not look like a club for those who are supporting the resolutions of the United Nations on Kampuchea to put pressures on those who are against them? If we stretch further this feeling, it will place ASEAN and Indonesia on the side of Western bloc vis-a-vis Eastern bloc. And of course this will not be in consonance with the non-alignment policy of Indonesia.

On the other hand this situation will not prevent Indonesia and other ASEAN member countries from conducting their bilateral relations with the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese states. Offer of economic reconstruction and participation in the Pacific cooperation may become one of the inducements for Vietnam to facilitate the way for political settlement in Kampuchea.

In the political field, we consider the element of national reconciliation in the ASEAN-foreign ministers communique to be very important. Though it was already mentioned in the ASEAN-foreign ministers appeal of last September, yet it is now that has been stressed and placed in the same position as the withdrawal of foreign troops and self-determination for the Kampuchean people. President Sihanouk himself advocated many a time the Kampuchean solution through national reconciliation.

This stress implies the recognition of the fact that Heng Samrin regime does exist as national element to be included in the national reconciliation. This is a forward looking view which is easy to sell internationally, and there is an indication that Hanoi could except the idea with certain conditions to be negotiated. As a spokesman of ASEAN it is the duty of Indonesia to put the idea through.

MASS DEMONSTRATION HELD IN METRO MANILA 27 JUL

OW271253 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 84

[From "Newswatch" program; announcer-read report over video showing demonstration scenes]

[Text] A multisectoral rally was held this afternoon along Espana Street with some 10,000 people participating. The rally was originally planned at Liwasang Bonifacio, but the necessary permit was not granted by Brigadier General Narcisco Cabrera of the Western Police District [WPD]. The demonstrators were allowed to march up to (Antonio Mercedes) Street, and from there they turned back toward Santo Domingo Church.

Earlier, rally organizer Butz Aquino talked to Colonel Edgar Dulatorres) of WPD, urging him to allow them to proceed to Plaza Miranda. So far, no untoward incident has been reported at the scene of the rally.

FEBC Report

HK280006 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] The police turned back yesterday [27 July] another demonstration held on Espana. The marchers, led by the August 21 Movement, were dispersed peacefully by the police after prohibiting them to continue the march to Liwasang Bonifacio for a rally. The protest march started at the Quezon City rotunda, but was stopped by the police at A. Mercedes and Espana streets in Sampaloc, Manila. The police riot unit commander, Colonel (Edgar Dulatorres) of the Western Police Operations Bureau, said the police will continue to ban demonstrations as long as there is no permit from the mayor's office.

UNIFORMED POLICE REPLACE SECRET MARSHALS

OW271245 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 84

[From "Newswatch" program; announcer-read report over video showing scenes of commuters and police]

[Text] All secret marshals have been withdrawn in view of the lowering of the crime rate against the commuters in Metro Manila. The president, in a directive to the Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Chief, General Prospero Olivas, said the peace and order situation in the metropolis has improved greatly. With the withdrawal of the secret marshals, crimes against the commuters will now be attended to by random checks by uniformed policemen assigned to sensitive areas. With the deactivation of the secret marshals, this force will now be reassigned to their respective units in the military or police organization. If you recall, the secret marshals were reactivated last June 18th to beef up the campaign against criminality in Metro Manila.

ENRILE URGES INFORMING PUBLIC ON ARMY MATTERS

HK271147 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today directed the Armed Forces regional unified commanders to keep the public informed of military operations and other matters. Minister Enrile spoke before ranking officials of the Office of Media Affairs [OMA] in Quezon City. He said that in his directive, he has emphasized the need for factual and accurate reporting to the public, in order to continually sustain government credibility. Enrile disclosed that the directive authorized regional commanders to disseminate public information on military matters in coordination with OMA regional directors.

At the same time Enrile described as rumors reports that rebel priest Conrado Balweg is under military custody. The defense minister said he has not received any intelligence reports in the past 30 days indicating that Balweg has been captured by the military. Balweg is still the object of an intensive manhunt by the military in the north. The rebel priest has a 250,000 peso prize for his capture, dead or alive.

#### RAMOS URGES UNITED STAND AGAINST INSURGENTS

HK280812 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos today said a united stand is needed to fight insurgency, subversion, and other forms of criminality. Ramos made the remark in a dialogue with local civilian officials as well as military officers and civic leaders in Tubod, Lanao del Norte, We have added details from correspondent Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Ramos said a united front is needed to ensure that gains in the fight against criminality are not lost during succeeding operations. The military, Gen Ramos said, can clear an area of terrorists and other criminal elements, but such gain will not amount to anything if the civilian government officials and civic leaders as well as the community drop their guard and weaken their defenses against enemies of peace in their localities. Local government officials down to the barangay level should continue holding dialogues with the people to determine problems afflicting the various communities, particularly those in remote and isolated areas, which are more susceptible to terrorist incursions, Ramos said. [end recording]

#### MILITARY POLICE FORM ELITE FIGHTING FORCE

HK300037 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] The military police of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] has formed an elite fighting unit composed of three battalions. The unit is trained in guerrilla warfare and can be deployed anywhere in the country at short notice. Brigade Commander Pedro Balbanero said the unit is formed with the authority of AFP Chief Fabian Ver.

#### BATASAN REELECTION OF VIRATA 'APPEARS CERTAIN'

HK290059 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The reelection of Cesar Virata as prime minister in tomorrow's [30 July] Batasan session appears certain as the majority solons have braced themselves for opposition fireworks. KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Batasan leaders have mapped out a strategy that they said would ensure Virata's election. The strategy includes a perfect attendance until the voting is finished. Batasan majority leaders are aware that certain opposition solons have plans to embarrass Virata during the election proceedings and the prejudice current negotiations for a standby credit line from the IMF.

Virata is expected to submit to the Batasan for its consideration the proposed 67.3 billion peso budget for 1985 after his election, together with a statement of receipts and expenditures. And speaking of the budget, President Marcos yesterday urged the Batasan to act swiftly on the proposed 67.3 billion peso budget. Some 31 percent, or 20.8 billion pesos of the budget, is proposed for economic services; 17.2 billion pesos or 25.6 percent for social services; 6.3 billion pesos or 9.4 percent for defense; 6.9 billion pesos or 10.2 percent for general public services; and 15.9 billion pesos or 23.7 percent for debt service. Agriculture and agrarian reform have a proposed total outlay of 5.1 billion pesos, or 7.65 percent of the budget, or almost double the current budget of this sector.



MARCOS CALLS ON BATASAN MEMBERS TO PASS BUDGET

HK271143 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] President Marcos today called on every member of the Batasang Pambansa for cooperative action in passing the proposed 67.3 billion peso national budget for 1985. In his annual budget message, the president said the urgency of the situation demands the most expeditious action from the people's representatives. Mr Marcos said the proposed budget has three goals. These are, to increase productivity for sustainable economic growth, achieve equitable distribution of the fruits and benefits of development, and attain total human development.

BATASAN MAJORITY TO CHANGE IMPEACHMENT RULES

HK280615 Quezon City Makarlika Broadcasting System in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] The Batasan majority has decided to change existing standing rules on impeachment. The decision triggered a postponement of the scheduled meeting of the Committee on Justice and Good Government drafting the new rules for impeachment. The committee opposition members sought the postponement to enable the minority to study the new set of rules. The new set of rules were submitted by Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza as the working draft for committee discussion, but according to Mambabatas Pambansa [member of parliament] Palma of Quezon City, they were not informed of the new draft until yesterday.

RULES CHANGE MAY BECOME SUPREME COURT ISSUE

HK291005 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 28 Jul 84

[Text] Minority assemblymen vowed yesterday [28 July] to go to the Supreme Court if their KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] counterparts insist on disallowing any Filipino citizen to file impeachment proceedings against any impeachable public official. Former justice and member of parliament Cecilia Munoz Palma of the UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] head of the opposition panel in the Batasan committee, described as strange the refusal of their KBL counterparts to let the assembly adopt the version of the interim Batasan as proposed by the minority. Under the rules of the interim assembly, any Filipino citizen can file an impeachment complaint against impeachable government officials, from president, members of the Supreme Court, down to all members of constitutional bodies.

TOLENTINO SEEKS MORE ASSERTIVE ROLE FOR BATASAN

HK271517 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Jul 84 pp 1, 11

[By Vicente B. Foz]

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo M. Tolentino urged yesterday a more assertive Batasang Pambansa role in the country's foreign affairs "even if it means diluting the power of the president." Speaking before the Rotary Club of Manila at the Manila Hotel, Tolentino said that as foreign minister and chairman of the Batasan committee on foreign affairs, he intends to pursue this objective. He said he has adopted the policy at the Foreign Office to endorse treaties to Malacanang "for submission to the Batasang Pambansa for concurrence or ratification."

Tolentino conceded that under the Constitution "the president may enter into international treaties or agreements as the national welfare and interest may require."

This is an exception to a provision in Article VIII that no treaty shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by a majority of all the member of the Batasan. But Tolentino justified an equal treaty-making authority by the Batasan whose members, as representatives of the people, should have a say in the international obligations that will bind the nation.

Tolentino deplored that in the past Batasan, the foreign affairs committee had practically nothing to do except to recommend the acceptance by government officials of foreign government awards or honors. This time, he said, he will work for a more assertive Batasan in foreign affairs. The legislature, he said, should take part not only in the ratification of concluded treaties but also in those being negotiated with foreign governments.

Opposition members of the Batasan were split yesterday on the status of Amendment No. 6 of the Constitution, which empowers the president to promulgate laws.

While the MP's belonging to the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-Laban) demanded in a resolution the repeal of the provision through a formal amendment of the Constitution, three other opposition leaders considered Amendment No 6 legally terminated.

Resolution No. 8, authored by the 12 PDP-Laban members asked the Batasan to process the repeal of the amendment and to submit it to a plebiscite in accordance with the Constitution.

Signing the resolution as authors were MP's Emigdio Tanjuatco Jr. of Rizal, Antonio C. Martinez (Caloocan City), Aquilino Pimentel Jr. (Cagayan de Oro City), Rogelio Garcia (South Cotabato), Douglas Cagas (Davao del Sur), Zafiro Respecio (Davao City), Augusto Sanchez (Pasig-Marikina), Emigdio Liagad (Pampanga), Benita Cortez-Daluz (Cebu), Ramon Mitra Jr. (Palawan), and Antonio Cuenco (Cebu City).

On the other hand, Cecilia Munoz-Palma, Marcelo B. Ferman, and Neptali Gonzales, MP's from Quezon City, Cebu City, and Mandaluyong-San Juan, respectively, said in resolution No. 9:

"Since the transition is over, political normalcy has been achieved, and the regular Batasang Pambansa has been elected, and discharging the mandate of the sovereign people, Amendment No. 6 is deemed ipso facto terminated."

Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza said yesterday that the Kulusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) is keeping an open mind on the opposition's proposals to repeal Amendment No 6. However, Mendoza disagreed with a resolution filed by MP Cecilia Munoz Palma (UNIDO Quezon City), a former Supreme Court justice, which would declare Amendment 6 as legally terminated.

In an interview, Mendoza said it is one thing to disagree with Amendment No. 6 and another to say that it is inoperative simply because one disagrees with it.

#### INDEPENDENTS FORM 'CAUCUS OF 11' IN BATASAN

HK271458 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Jul 84 pp 1, 11

[By C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] Three Nacionalista Party-Roy wing members joined yesterday eight independent assemblymen to form an 11-man political bloc known as the "Caucus of 11" at the Batasang Pambansa.

The new bloc, which had been recognized by the Batasan leadership when it fielded one of its members as third candidate for speaker last Monday, is said to be a "collective solidarity" with no acknowledged leader to speak of. The group refused to be identified with either the ruling party of the coalesced opposition and denied any participation in the group of 29 independents reportedly organized by Manuel Colantes, MP (KBL, Batangas). The sanction given by the new political bloc was construed to mean that despite the two-party system provided in the Constitution, the Batasan also recognizes the multi-party setup in the assembly.

With the entry of the three MP's whose party is entitled to 1.5 percent of the total committee membership, the bloc representation in all 30 standing committees has been increased to 4 percent. Its original allocation was only 2.5 percent. This means that each member of the group is assured of membership in two or three committees.

The new bloc composed of Helena Benitez (Cavite), Romeo Jalosjos (Zamboanga del Norte), Rafael Palmares (Iloilo), Venancio Yaneza (Masbate), Antonio Gatuslao (Negros Occidental), Enrique Belo (Capiz), Samuel Dangwa (Benguet), Victor Agbayani (Pangasinan), Rustico de los Reyes (Languna), Jose Neri (Cavite), and Edelmiro Amante (Agusan del Norte). Jalosjos, Palmares, and Amante are MPs. The bloc's members will be asked to come up with ideas for legislation which will redound to the benefit of the people and their constituents.

In matters of legislation, the bloc said, it will vote accordingly after study and discussion of the issues involved.

Meanwhile, the Batasan adjourned early yesterday after the first reading of 16 parliamentary bills and two resolutions.

Assemblywoman Eva Estrada Kalaw (Manila) fielded parliamentary bill No. 67 to amplify the citizens' right to information on matters of public concern which is guaranteed by the Constitution. Under the Kalaw bill, entitled "The Right to Information Act," the procedure under which citizens may ask for public record is spelled out.

Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said the committee on public information which he heads will give due course to the Kalaw bill. Cendana said then Minister of Information Francisco Tatad filed a similar bill in 1981. Cendana said the government's policy is to allow every citizen access to information.

#### BANCO FILIPINO REQUESTS MARCOS INTERCESSION

HK271508 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jul 84 p 13

[By reporter Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] Negotiations between the Central Bank and Banco Filipino appear to have collapsed, with Banco Filipino yesterday asking President Marcos to intercede in its behalf, saying it doubted that it could reach an early agreement with the CB.

The point of contention between the CB and Banco Filipino remains: Banco Filipino wants a status quo in the ownership of the bank and cash releases from the CB in exchange for sufficient collaterals, while the CB wants a change in the bank's ownership structure.

In a letter to the President, a copy of which was given to BUSINESS DAY, Banco Filipino president Tomas B. Aguirre said: "Please, do intercede ... (Banco Filipino) depositors are gripped by mounting tension. Many banks all over the country have collapsed and many more are on the brink of collapse." Aguirre said he had talked with CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez, but "noting his arrogant attitude and endless scheming, I doubt if we can ever reach an immediate solution without your intercession."



BF, CB STAND. Informed sources in banking said Aguirre had met with the president last Monday and was told to see the CB governor. Banco Filipino's stand on the negotiations with the CB, as indicated in another letter to the CB, is that "the continuation of the negotiations for a solution will only delay the relief our depositors are immediately entitled to."

Addressed to CB Senior Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson, the letter (signed by Banco Filipino legal counsel Norberto J. Quisumbing) said that the bank is asking for "unlimited and unrestricted financial support... as long as it can deliver to the CB, and to the full extent thereof, collateral assets."

The "restriction" on CB cash release to Banco Filipino, the letter indicated, was apparently because of the CB stand that BF pledge two-thirds of its outstanding stocks to the CB or to a group chosen by the CB. The letter said Fernandez, at last Wednesday's meeting with Banco Filipino officials, suggested such a move.

Fernandez has claimed that based on CB findings, CB funding support to the bank had exceeded withdrawals, hinting that a portion of CB funds went to uses other than servicing withdrawals.

Banco Filipino management has countered that all of the bank's borrowings from the CB (cash and overdrafts) were accounted for by withdrawals and payment or loans to other banks. It also accused the CB governor of violating a provision in the CB charter on the confidentiality of CB bank examination results.

ANTE RAISED. Fernandez appears to have raised the ante for CB cash support to Banco Filipino. An earlier Banco Filipino letter to him, which was also made available to the press, pointed out that the CB governor wanted the bank to deliver only 51 percent of the outstanding stocks. On Friday last week, Banco Filipino informed the CB that it wanted to negotiate with Bank of the Philippine Islands for sale of its stocks to BPI. Banco Filipino and BPI were given up to last Sunday to consummate a deal.

Some bankers believe the deadline was set that Sunday because the CB wanted BPI to take care of withdrawals from Banco Filipino by last Monday. But others noted that negotiations on bank buy-outs usually take much longer, sometimes several months.

In any event, the Banco Filipino-BPI negotiations ended even before the two banks could come to an agreement in "principle," a source involved in the negotiations said. When news broke out last Saturday that branch managers of Banco Filipino had declared a bank holiday starting last Monday, Banco Filipino asked BPI whether the latter still wanted to pursue the talks. BPI called for "suspension" of negotiations.

FEARS. BPI's apprehension over taking over Banco Filipino is something it shares with the CB, or whoever eventually takes control of the thrift bank. The declaration of a bank holiday, bankers said, can result in a flood of withdrawals as soon as Banco Filipino reopens. How to contain withdrawals, if and when Banco Filipino resumes operations, should be a vital component of CB's and Banco Filipino's plans, bankers said.

CB sources said the the CB is looking into three options: a commercial bank buys Banco Filipino, CB released funds with a government financial institution eventually taking control of Banco Filipino, or liquidation of Banco Filipino with the proceeds to be used to cover deposits in the bank. According to the same sources, allowing the bank to continue operations is the option favored at the moment. Meanwhile, at the Batasang Pambansa, 57 percent of opposition assemblymen have filed a resolution urging an inquiry into the Banco Filipino case.

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